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President Cautions N. Vietnam Assails Congress On Bombing Halt

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (UPI)—President Nixon marked the end of U.S. bombing in Indochina today by warning North Vietnam that he would "take appropriate action" if Hanoi launched an offensive which jeopardized stability in the area.

Mr. Nixon said he would "re-consider" the bombing halt in Cambodia despite "grave reservations" about its wisdom and fears that it would undermine peace in Indochina.

In a statement read by deputy press secretary Gerald L. Warren, the President repeated an earlier warning that "the leaders of North Vietnam would be making a very dangerous error if they mistook the cessation of U.S. combat activity in Cambodia for an invitation to pursue a policy of aggression in Southeast Asia."

Mr. Nixon directed sharp criticism against Congress, which forced an end to the bombing by legislation a cutoff of funds after Aug. 15 for any military activity in Indochina without the specific approval of Congress.

The statement charged that the "legislators had 'eliminated an important incentive for a negotiated settlement in Cambodia and weakened the security of Cambodia's neighbors in Southeast Asia and...eroded the structure of peace in Indochina laid down in the Paris cease-fire agreements of Jan. 27."

"Most importantly, this congressional act undermines the prospect of world peace by raising doubts in the mind of both friends and adversaries concerning the resolve and capacity of the United States to stand by international commitments when they are violated by other parties," the President said.

Mr. Nixon said, "We continue strongly to support a cease-fire through negotiations among Khmer parties. An end to the fighting and respect for Cambodia's sovereignty and neutrality are our principal goals here."

However, he said, "The Communist side remains intransigently opposed to any compromise" in Cambodia.

"It should be clearly understood in Hanoi that the President will work with Congress in order (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



SOUVENIR—Air Force Maj. John Hoskins, 37, of Portsmouth, Ohio, holding a bomb fuse ring given him by air crewmen as he talked with reporters at Korat air base in Thailand after returning from the last U.S. raid into Cambodia yesterday. He dropped the last bomb of the U.S. air war in Indochina from his A-7 Corsair.

Phnom Penh Area Quiet

U.S. Aerial War in Indochina Ends After Almost a Decade

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 15 (AP)—American planes stopped bombing Cambodia today, ending nearly a decade of U.S. air attacks in Indochina and the longest aerial blitz in the history of warfare.

"I'll talk to you in the next war," one American pilot told his ground controller by radio.

The last American air strikes were reported completed before 10:45 a.m., 15 minutes before the cutoff time set by Congress.

Two Air Force F-4s, glinting silver in the bright sunlight, roared low over Phnom Penh at 10:45 to signal the end of the bombing.

The two swept-wing jets, on their way back to bases in Thailand, were followed by an OV-10 forward air control plane blowing a trail of blue and white smoke as a gesture of farewell

to nine years of American air attacks in Indochina.

The OV-10 did a slow barrel roll, and the bombing halt was in effect.

Crowds in the streets paused briefly to watch the planes, but the bustle of the Cambodian capital quickly returned to normal. The people were outwardly unperturbed by the occasion and the increased prospect that their city would fall to the estimated 30,000 Communist-led insurgents of the Khmer Rouge around it.

Meanwhile, the Cambodian command expressed confidence today that it could repel attacks on Phnom Penh without U.S. air support.

There were no immediate attacks on the capital by Communist-led insurgents following the end of U.S. air operations. Phnom Penh is surrounded by an estimated 30,000 Communist-led troops fighting to topple the U.S.-backed government of President Lon Nol.

"We have enlarged the zone of defense and are in good position to withstand the enemy's attacks," said the chief spokesman for the Cambodian command, Col. Am Non.

Cambodian government soldiers were without American air support today for the first time since U.S. warplanes began an intense campaign of bombing Communist-led insurgents in Cambodia 6 1/2 months ago.

But the only noticeable change (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Sihanouk Government Bars Compromise With Lon Nol

PEKING, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—The Peking-based Cambodian government of Prince Norodom Sihanouk today rejected any possible compromise with the regime of President Lon Nol.

At a press conference here, the premier of the exiled government, Penn Nouth, reiterated that Prince Sihanouk's forces would fight on until all their aims were achieved.

These aims are the complete American disengagement from Cambodia, the overthrow of the Phnom Penh regime and the takeover of the whole country by Prince Sihanouk and the organizations that support him, Mr. Nouth said.

Mr. Nouth hailed today's U.S. bombing halt as "a great victory," not only for Cambodia, but also for those people, including Americans, who supported Cambodia's struggle for peace and independence.

But he warned that today only marks a new stage of U.S. aggression.

In a prepared statement, Mr. Nouth said it would continue in the form of U.S. military aid to Phnom Penh and also through the "disguised" intervention by South Vietnamese and Thai troops.

The National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union (both headed by Prince Sihanouk) declare once again that they reject all "compromise" or "national accord" with the traitors in Phnom Penh, Mr. Nouth said.

Answering questions, he said he Sihanouk forces held 90 percent of the land containing 80 percent of the population.

He said that Phnom Penh's last line of defense, from 12 to

Hints He Was Misled by Dean

Nixon Repeats Innocence Prior to, After Watergate

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—President Nixon tonight firmly denied he was involved in any way in the Watergate scandal but acknowledged that some of his subordinates took part in attempts to cover it up and in other election-year abuses in 1972.

In his long-awaited defense of suggestions he was implicated in the bugging and break-in at Democratic party headquarters, the President pledged he would improve the political atmosphere so that such abuses would never occur again.

The President, in a televised speech from his Oval Office, did not name officials involved in the cover-up of the Watergate affair and he did not give a point-by-point reply to the weeks of testimony taken by the Senate Watergate committee, which adjourned its hearings on Aug. 7.

He repeated a statement he made on May 22 "that I had no prior knowledge of the Watergate operation; I neither took part in it nor knew about any of the subsequent cover-up activities; I neither authorized nor encouraged subordinates to engage in illegal or improper campaign activities."

"That was and is the simple truth," he declared tonight.

Millions of words. Mr. Nixon said that in all the millions of words taken by the Senate committee, "there is not one single statement that I had any knowledge of the planning for the Watergate break-in."

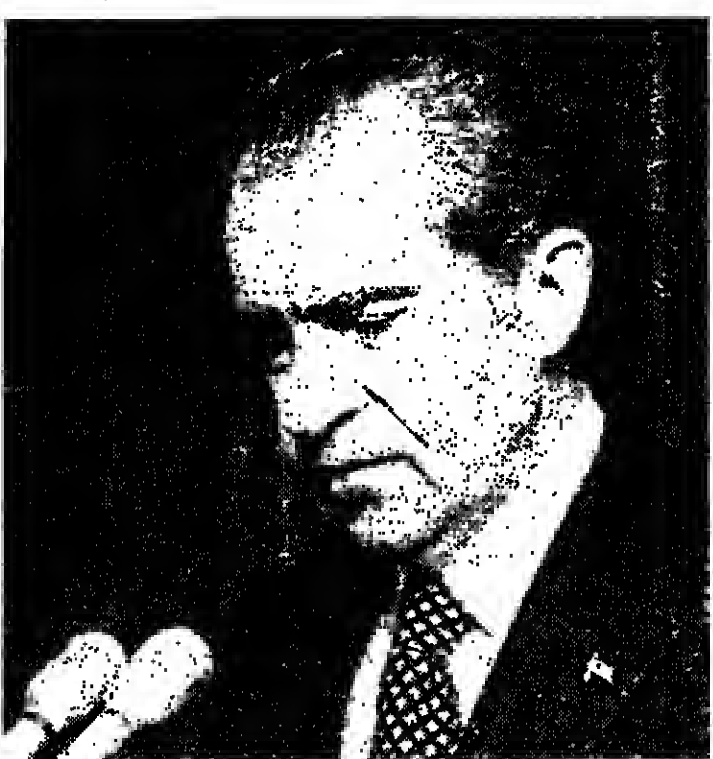
And referring to ousted White House counsel John Dean, though not by name, he said: "As for

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the cover-up, my statement has been challenged by only one of the 35 witnesses who appeared—a witness who offered no evidence beyond his own impressions, and whose testimony has been contradicted by every other witness in a position to know the facts."

Mr. Nixon appealed to Americans to put Watergate behind them and let him get on with



United Press International.

the numerous and serious problems at home and abroad that demanded his attention.

"We have reached a point at which a continued, backward-looking obsession with Watergate is causing this nation to neglect matters of far greater importance to all of the American people," he said.

The President made no mention of several important questions raised during the Senate committee's hearings.

Among them were how key aides could be allegedly involved in the bugging and subsequent cover-up without his knowledge; a claim by Patrick Gray, former acting FBI director, that he warned Mr. Nixon that members of his staff were trying to mortally wound him; his decision to let H.R. (Bob) Baldeman, his for-

UN Vote Is 15-0

Security Council Condemns Israel for Diverting Airliner

By Anthony Astrachan

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 15 (UPI)—The Security Council today voted 15-0 to condemn Israel for diverting and forcing down a Lebanese airliner on Friday. It was the first time since 1969 that the United States voted against Israel.

Diplomats of all affiliations said it was a victory for the United States and a defeat for Egypt and Iraq.

The United States was able to show that it is not always and automatically on Israel's side and that it can be sensitive to the wishes of some Arab states, which control a large percentage of the world's oil supply.

Lebanon had sought unanimous support against Israel's violation of its air space and its sovereignty. Egypt and Iraq lost because the resolution contained no sanctions against Israel. The United States would have vetoed such a resolution.

Israel also lost. Ambassador Yosef Tekoa had called the resolution "the customary one-sided text" and noted that the council has never condemned the murder of Israelis by Arab terrorists.

The final resolution was sponsored by Britain and France. It condemned Israel "for violating Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity and for the forcible diversion and seizure by the Israeli Air Force of a Lebanese airliner from Lebanon's air space."

The council resolution also called on Israel to desist from such acts.

Israel also declared Israel's action a violation of the Middle East cease-fire, the UN Charter, international conventions on civil aviation "and the principles of international law and morality."

Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoa made it plain that Israel would continue to do what it thought was necessary "to protect the lives of its citizens. It will give no quarter to the ruthless killers of the innocent. It will pursue them and strike at them until mankind is freed of their bloodthirsty savagery."

China's support for the resolution was significant because Peking previously has refused to participate in council votes on the Middle East.

U.S. Ambassador John Scali emphasized that his role did not mean any change in U.S. views "on the problems and possibilities for solution in the Middle East."

Mr. Scali said: "Today we have taken an important step toward reaffirmation of the rule of law in international civil aviation."

Blames Peking Leaders

Brezhnev Says Negotiations With China Are Deadlocked

MOSCOW, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev today admitted failure to repair the breach with China after four years of "rhetoric" and blamed this on the "rabid anti-Sovietism" of China's leaders.

Nevertheless, he again offered to normalize relations with China on the inter-state level.

In a foreign policy statement to a party rally in Alma Ata, the capital of Kazakhstan, Mr. Brezhnev also said that the threat of direct confrontation with the West was lessening.

Mr. Brezhnev's anti-Peking attack ended a restraint here of many months and may have been timed to coincide with a major Chinese Communist party meeting said to be imminent, observers here said.

Secret Soviet talks with China on border and other disputes have dragged on fruitlessly for four years and recently recessed for the summer.

Mr. Brezhnev, in his speech

today, again called for a collective security system for Asia, open to all with equal participation, and said Moscow continued to seek good relations with China.

"We were doing all we could to normalize Soviet-Chinese relations. But unfortunately, it was impossible to make a significant advance in this. The sole reason for this is the policy of the Chinese leadership, which is based on rabid anti-Sovietism and subversive activity against the Socialist countries," he said.

Soviet party journals recently have complained that Chinese propaganda is seeking to split East European Socialist countries from Moscow with the argument that the Soviet Union is in Asia and has Asian traditions, mentality and customs.

According to the Soviet theoretical journal, *Kommunist*, in Asia itself, Chinese propagandists say that the Soviet Union is rich and European and devoid of common interests with Asian countries.

Countering this today, Mr. Brezhnev spoke of early Soviet ties with Mongolia, Iran, Afghanistan and Turkey. He said Moscow sought good relations and developing cooperation throughout Asia.

He made a special mention of Japan, which is being wooed by both Moscow and Peking—and said the Soviet Union attached great importance to the establishment of many-sided cooperation with Japan.

Recently, the Soviet Union began a full-scale campaign to promote its Asian security system proposal which would lead on to a conference after the successful conclusion of the European security conference, observers said.

But China views the Soviet proposal for an Asian collective security system as an attempt at Soviet encirclement of China with Moscow's allies and which would hamper Peking's nuclear defense role.

China has rejected Soviet proposals for a nonaggression treaty and recently detonated its 15th nuclear device.

The Soviet leader today flatly rejected Maoism as hostile to Leninism, but went on to say that the Soviet Union was willing to normalize relations with China on an inter-state level.

Reverting to general Soviet policies, Mr. Brezhnev said Moscow was waging an active struggle for détente and for ending the arms race.



Leonid I. Brezhnev

Israel Claims North Koreans Flying Egypt Fighter Planes

TEL AVIV, Aug. 15 (UPI).—Israel asserted today that North Korean pilots have been flying combat aircraft for Egypt but that their presence did not alter the Middle East balance of power.

"I can confirm that there are a number of North Korean pilots in the Egyptian Air Force," a military spokesman said. He said that their number ranged from 10 to 20. He said that he did not know when they arrived in Egypt and began flying.

"We don't know their exact function—whether they fly on routine patrol or what—but we do know that all are pilots and that they fly combat planes," a military source said.

"Even though the number is not big, they do add to the potential of the Egyptian Air Force," a military source said.

The source said that the addition of North Korean pilots appeared to be a token move by North Korea and did not alter the military balance of power in the Middle East.

In Cairo, a high-ranking Egyptian official said that Israel's claim "sounds like an Israeli attempt to divert world attention from air piracy by the state of Israel." He asked what 10 or 20 pilots could do for an air force which international publications say numbers about 700 planes and noted that the claim was made as the UN Security Council was meeting to condemn Israel for diverting an Arab airliner over Lebanon last week.

According to the Institute of Strategic Studies, there were 788 combat aircraft, mostly Soviet-built, in the Egyptian Air

Due to Floating Exchange, 'Real' Uptrend

U.S. Second-Quarter Balance Improved

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (UPI).—Partly because of the new system of floating currency exchange rates and partly because of some "real" improvement, two measures of the U.S. balance of international payments showed dramatic improvement in the second quarter of this year, the Commerce Department reported today.

One measure, called the "Official Reserve Transactions" balance, actually showed a small surplus in the second quarter following a massive \$10.5-billion deficit in the first quarter. However, the extent of the improvement in the "basic" balance—generally regarded as the most significant of the four balance of payments measures used—will not be known until a month from now.

The two measures reported today depend heavily on volatile but sometimes huge movements of short-term capital into and out of the United States, and on the amount of dollars bought or sold by foreign central banks. The basic balance omits these items.

The new exchange rate system agreed upon by the major nations in mid-March had a big effect on the Official Reserve Transactions measure of the balance of payments for the second quarter.

The deficit or surplus on this basis is calculated simply—any increase or decrease in U.S. monetary reserves (changes in reserves have been negligible since the dollar ceased to be convertible into gold two years ago) combined with any increase or decrease in dollar holdings of foreign central banks.

With the system of floating rates, most major foreign central banks ceased to buy or sell dollars, letting the dollar's exchange rate rise or fall instead. But there was one important exception—Japan. Japan sold hundreds of millions of dollars to keep the yen's exchange rate from dropping against the dollar.

The result was a net decline of total foreign official dollar holdings and a surplus in the official reserve transactions balance of \$463 million. In the first quarter, when exchange rates were still fixed, foreign central banks had acquired more than \$10 billion in an effort to keep the dollar's exchange rate from declining.

resulting in the huge Official Reserve Transactions deficit. The other balance of payments measure reported today is called the "Net Liquidity Balance." It combines the negligible change in U.S. monetary reserve assets with the change in total foreign dollar holdings—private as well as government. It showed a deficit of \$1.5 billion, a big improvement from the \$6.7-billion deficit of the first quarter but not as dramatic a change as was the Official Reserve Transactions balance.

With by no means all of the nation's international transactions in the second quarter yet reported, today's report identified two major areas of improvement as the following:

● As previously indicated, the balance of export-import trade improved by about \$700 million, to a small deficit of about \$300 million.

● There was a big turnaround of a \$5.8 billion in flows of short-term "liquid" capital—from a \$3.8-billion outflow in the first quarter to an inflow of \$2 billion in the second.

There was a worsening, however, in the balance of services (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Hints Misled by Dean

Nixon Reasserts Innocence, Prior to, After Watergate

(Continued from Page 1)
clean for the candidates of their choice in 1972."
● Contended that the attitude which led to the scandal was born in "the extremes of violence and discord in the 1960s..." He added that "no individual, no

N. Korean Pilots Report

(Continued from Page 1)
maintained there since the Soviet exodus.
The Korean pilots are trained to fly Soviet-built MIGs, the spokesman said, but have not flown in combat since the Korean war in the early 1950s.

Reports in Lebanon
BEIRUT, Aug. 15 (UPI).—Israeli planes flew over the south Lebanon city of Sidon and other residential areas today, causing at least nine sonic booms, witnesses said.
The Israeli aircraft flew in pairs of two or four, the witnesses said. The aerial passes took place over a period of one hour.

Israeli aircraft fly over different parts of Lebanon on a regular basis, often as many as a dozen times a week, according to official loggings.
In Tel Aviv, the military command would not comment on the reports. "We will have no comment on that," a command spokesman said.

group and no political party has a corner on the market on morality in America."

● Said again he would not release tape recordings of White House conversations which could resolve contradictory Watergate statements. To do so, he said, would shatter the confidentiality of presidential conversations and "set a precedent that would cripple all future presidents..."

● Defended wiretapping he ordered in the name of national security, although he conceded in some instances "a zeal for security did go too far and did interfere impermissibly with individual liberty."

Looks to Courts
Mr. Nixon said the Watergate matter should be turned over to the courts where the questions of guilt or innocence belong and the rest of the government should get on with the nation's urgent business.

"Legislation vital to your health and well-being sits unattended on the congressional calendar. Confidence at home and abroad in our economy, our currency and our foreign policy is being sapped by uncertainty."

"Critical negotiations are taking place on strategic weapons and on troop levels in Europe that can affect the security of this nation and our allies long after Watergate is forgotten. Vital events are taking place in Southeast Asia which could lead to a tragedy for the cause of peace."

"These are matters that will not wait. They cry out for action now. We, your elected representatives here in Washington, ought to get on with the jobs that need to be done for you or everyone of you ought to be demanding to know why."

The speech may have been the most important politically in public life. One day earlier, the Gallup Poll showed that his popularity had plunged to its lowest point in 20 years.
His 31 percent approval score was the lowest popularity rating given any president in 20 years.
The address marked the beginning of an intensive effort by Mr. Nixon to restore public confidence in him and his administration. He plans a major speech next Monday at the Veterans of Foreign Wars convention in New Orleans, followed later by a news conference. His first in five months—while he is spending the last two weeks in August at his San Clemente, Calif., estate.

Poll Indicates McGovern Would Beat Nixon Now

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (UPI).—A recent nationwide poll indicates that if a presidential election were held now, Sen. George McGovern would beat President Nixon by 51 percent to 49 percent.

The poll, conducted for the National Broadcasting Co. by Oliver Quayle Co., also indicated most Americans no longer trust the President or have any confidence in him.

The survey further indicated Mr. Nixon should bear the major responsibility for Watergate and that the bugging scandal was dirtier than usual politics. However, those polled responded by an almost 3-1 margin that the President should not resign or be impeached.



RAIDS END—The last Cambodian bombing mission by a B-52 based in Thailand ended as the plane landed at Utapao base south of Bangkok yesterday morning. Thai and American perimeter guards paid scant attention to the last missions flown by the giant black planes that had been dropping 30 tons of bombs a sortie for years.

Almost a Decade of Indochina Bombing Ends

(Continued from Page 1)
in Phnom Penh since the bombing halt was that windows no longer rattled and buildings no longer shook from the explosions.

"Our troops have the necessary morale because they know that if they fight without American bombing they can be proud of defending themselves with their own arms," the colonel said.

He said that the bombing had inflicted heavy casualties on the Khmer Rouge in the three weeks since the insurgents stepped up their attacks on the capital. He said these casualties have to be replaced before they could launch a new offensive.

"It could take them one or two months," he said. "For the moment, we see no movement or indication that they are preparing a new attack on Phnom Penh, but we know they will, sometime in the future."

Northwest of Phnom Penh, at the village of Kap Seng, Capt. Eng Taung Hak watched one of the last American air strikes against an insurgent position a mile away. As the planes flew off, he shrugged and said: "Finis bombardement."

The last group of three B-52s dropped their 48 tons of bombs just before dawn. The last American bombs dropped on Cambodia were credited to Maj. John Hoskins, 37, of Portsmouth, Ohio, flying an A-7 fighter-bomber.

He said he dropped them at 10:44 a.m. in a wooded area 40 miles northeast of Phnom Penh.

The Pentagon said earlier that most combat crews and planes would remain in Southeast Asia for a time, and the White House said again that the Nixon administration would do "everything within the law" to support the government of Cambodia.

Pentagon sources said U.S. reconnaissance and cargo flights in Cambodia would continue.
In the overall aerial campaign in Indochina, the 74 million tons of bombs and other explosives dropped on North and South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia were three times the amount U.S. planes dropped in World War II and 10 times the amount in the Korean war.

To carry on the bombing, the Cambodian Air Force has about 50 propeller-driven T-28s, but their total bomb load barely equals that of one U.S. B-52 heavy bomber. The Cambodians also have a handful of helicopters and fixed-wing gunships.

To help offset the loss of air power, the United States turned over 24 artillery pieces to the Cambodian Army—four 155-mm. guns and the rest 105 mm.

In Washington, the Pentagon spokesman, Jerry W. Friedheim, reported at a briefing that the last B-52 strike was conducted by bombers from Anderson Air Force Base on Guam about one hour and eight minutes before the final strike.

In all, Mr. Friedheim said, U.S. warplanes flew 739 strike sorties in the last day of the air war, 48 of them by B-52 bombers and 231 by fighter-bombers.
According to Mr. Friedheim, there are no immediate plans to reduce air strength in Thailand which now numbers about 600 planes, including some 430 bombers and fighter-bombers. Another 150 B-52 bombers are based on Guam.

He made it clear that the United States intends to keep its forces intact for at least a while to dissuade the North Vietnamese from any what he termed "rash decisions," meaning any major offensive.

SAIGON, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—South Vietnam reaffirmed that it has no plans to use its air force over Cambodia.
Government spokesman Bui Bao Truc said South Vietnam had no plans to give military as-

sistance to President Lon Nol's government, nor had it received a request for such aid.

Mr. Truc told newsmen that South Vietnam would only react in self-defense if attacked by North Vietnamese and Viet Cong soldiers based in Cambodian territory.

Asked what would happen if Cambodia fell to the insurgent forces, Mr. Truc said: "Cities do not fall overnight. We believe the Cambodian soldiers will be able to repulse any attack by the insurgents."

"If we are attacked, we shall retaliate, but as a signatory to the Paris agreement we have always respected it," he added.

Elsewhere, fierce fighting raged near the Cambodian border with South Vietnamese forces reported killing 48 Communist troops in a two-hour battle, Saigon military spokesmen said today.

The South Vietnamese high command listed government losses as seven dead and 15 wounded in yesterday's action from bases on the edge of the Plain of Reeds—a known Communist base area which stretches from the Parrot's Beak to the western outskirts of Saigon.

Military sources said the fighting was part of a Communist attempt to reopen their supply lines from Cambodia into the farmland of the Mekong Delta.

In the Central Highlands, another 20 Communist troops were reported killed yesterday in clashes on the outer defense perimeter of Kontum city. The spokesman said government losses were four killed and nine wounded.

Meanwhile, an advance party of Iran's new cease-fire contingent in South Vietnam is due to arrive here within the next few days, diplomatic sources said today.

The working group of between 12 and 20 diplomatic and military officials will investigate facilities at sites across the country before the arrival of the bulk of Iran's 200-man team to the International Control Commission, expected by the end of August.

A spokesman for the South Vietnam Foreign Ministry today officially confirmed that Iran would replace Canada on the four-nation group.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (UPI).—Last Jan. 27, when the Vietnam cease-fire went into effect, Lt. Col. William Nolde was listed as the last American killed in the Vietnam war.

Since the January date, 16 U.S. military men have died in Indochina—six in Cambodia, eight in Laos and two in South Vietnam, according to Pentagon records.

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Glad That It Is Ended Pilots, Cambodia War Over, Wind It Up Without Fanfare

KORAT AIR BASE, Thailand, Aug. 15 (AP).—Planes in the Indochina war returned today to Korat, the same base from which the first systematic raids on North Vietnam were carried out eight years ago.
But there was little fuss and no indication at this sprawling air base that today was not just another day.

The last shot officially fired by the U.S. forces in Indochina was by Capt. Lemmie Rathley, 23, of Myrtle Beach, S.C. Capt. Rathley aimed a burst of 20 mm cannon on a Khmer Rouge concentration 40 miles northeast of Phnom Penh.

Seconds before that, the last official bomb dropped in Indochina fell from the A-7 Corsair fighter-bomber of Maj. John Hoskins, 37, of Portsmouth, Ohio. He said that his last bomb load was dropped in a wooded area one minute before the 10:45 a.m. deadline set by the White House. The deadline set by the U.S. Congress was 11 a.m.

Maj. Hoskins, sipping a flask of cold water beside his aircraft, said that the mission was "just like any other mission."

Happy at Ending
Asked if he was happy that the bombing in Indochina had finally ended, Maj. Hoskins replied: "Yes. I have, in fact, accomplished some of the things we came here to do."

Maj. Hoskins and Capt. Rathley, his wingman, both of the 354th Tactical Fighter Wing, agreed with other pilots who flew missions this morning that there would be no special celebration to mark the end of the air war.

"Maybe I will have a few drinks tonight," Maj. Hoskins said.

Other pilots with the 354th were lining up to telephone their wives at Myrtle Beach Air Force Base in South Carolina. The wives, who call themselves the "Waiting Wives Club," were holding a celebration party.

Maj. Hoskins and Capt. Rathley received handshakes and congratulations from other pilots and crewmen.

M. Sgt. Jern Sudrich, 35, of Woodruff, S.C., who is in charge of the crew that maintained and loaded the bombs on the A-7s, presented Maj. Hoskins with a small brass ring which arms the bombs on the aircraft.

"Keep this as a souvenir of the last bomb that fell on Cambodia," he said. "Frame it."

"I'll frame it," Maj. Hoskins said.

Capt. Rathley, who seemed bewildered by newsmen who clustered around him as he came to a stop, said that his mission was "kind of uneventful, just like a regular sortie."

"We hit 'em," Col. Robert K. Crouch, 51, of Honolulu, who commands the 388th Tactical Fighter Wing at Korat, dropped his bombs seconds before Maj. Hoskins and Capt. Rathley. He said that his target was four buildings northwest of Phnom Penh, and "We hit 'em."

Asked if he was happy the bombing had stopped, he said: "Yes, anytime one can stop bombing one is happy."

Col. Crouch said that he flew the last mission because it was his last opportunity to fly in combat.

"One would hope that the investment we have made in attempting to build peace in Southeast Asia has finally been fulfilled," he said.

First Lt. Denny Lucas, 25, of Harrisburg, Pa., who landed in his F-4 Phantom shortly before 11 a.m. said, "I'm glad it's over. Most people are. I don't know. I'm doing a job. If they say it's over, it's over."

Lt. Lucas said that the skies over Cambodia were crowded with U.S. planes for the final few hours of bombing.

At Utapao Air Base in Thailand, a three-plane B-52 mission, called Lavender Cell, dropped its 48 tons of bombs through a cloud layer and the crewmen didn't see what they had dropped from their last raid on Cambodia.

"It was just another mission," Capt. Eugene Rose, a co-pilot from Palestine, Ill., said.

The three-bomber flight, called Lavender Cell's last target was a troop concentration southwest of the Cambodian capital.

"We probably accomplished what we set out to do, whatever that was," Maj. Vernon Frasier, a navigator from Eunice, La., said.

Co-pilot Harold McCullum of Ralph, Ala., said: "As a professional, I believe I accomplished my tasks as they were assigned to me, and that's really all I could be expected to do."

"I'm kind of relieved that it's over," Capt. Charles Juricek of Fairbury, Neb., said. He is a veteran of 215 B-52 missions. His views differ from most of his comrades.

As for U.S. planes having mistakenly bombed civilians, he said: "I don't know."

said, "It does sort of bother me but I rationalize it. I suppose by saying the Air Force is an instrument of national policy."

The Lavender Cell crewmen said that they regret the civilian casualties, but they stressed that their job was just getting the bombs on a designated target. Politics and picking the target are someone else's business, the said.

Air Force spokesmen said the recent mistaken bombing of Neak Luong, Cambodia, which killed 127 persons, was carried out by aircraft from Andersen Air Force Base, Guam.

"You've got to trust the people who are doing the bombing," Capt. Rease Horton Jr., navigator from Mobile, Ala., said. "We've got to put our faith in the guy above us and hope they know what they're doing."

Some of those bosses helped orders for secret bombing of Cambodia and a system for gulping data on the air strikes.

Rep. Bella S. Abzug and Joseph P. Addabbo, both New York Democrats, were on hand at Utapao to greet the returning fliers.

Rep. Abzug, an ardent supporter of the bombing halt, said "I am here to show the color of the U. S. Congress."

Hanoi Labels U.S. Bombing As 'Bankrupt'

TOKYO, Aug. 15.—North Vietnam declared today that the U.S. bombing policy in Cambodia was "bankrupt," but said the United States was taking steps in the hope of saving Phnom Penh government.

A commentary in Hanoi party newspaper, Nhan Dan, did not specifically mention U.S. bombing operations in Cambodia, and thus all of Indochina ended today. Instead, it charged the United States was "rout public opinion and finding pretext to drag on its aggressive war in Cambodia."

The commentary, broadcast by the North Vietnamese news agency, quoted U.S. Defense Department spokesmen as saying the United States could "in military measures in case of attacks against U.S. reconnaissance and cargo planes over Cambodia."

It also quoted a Saigon government spokesman as saying that North Vietnam could "reappraisals for violating the peace agreement in Cambodia."

The North Vietnamese broadcast was monitored in Tokyo.

"Another Failure"
A Viet Cong spokesman in Saigon said the halt in the bombing indicated that U.S. policy in Indochina was "another failure of policy of aggression of the U.S. clique."

"Nevertheless, nobody is in the illusion that they have mounded the scheme of interfering under any form in an attempt to maintain the Lon Nol regime as U.S. henchmen," he said.

The bombing halt came on the 28th anniversary of the end of World War II in Tokyo, Emperor Hirohito and Premier Kamei Tanaka led traditional "Victory Day" parades.

Soviet newspapers emphasized the last-minute intensity of the bombing. "True, the trade of newspaper said: 'The U.S. had not conceded the fact in the remaining days before Aug. 15 the flow of American weapons and ammunition to Cambodia has increased.'"

A British Foreign Office spokesman said: "We share with other governments the hope that peace will come in the area soon."

Zydz Warsaw, a Wau newspaper, said: "This is so optimistic and hope."

"The regime of Lon Nol collapsed at once, the victor the freedom fighters is the Budapest newspaper M. Nemzet said.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (UPI).—Last Jan. 27, when the Vietnam cease-fire went into effect, Lt. Col. William Nolde was listed as the last American killed in the Vietnam war.

Since the January date, 16 U.S. military men have died in Indochina—six in Cambodia, eight in Laos and two in South Vietnam, according to Pentagon records.

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Aquamarines, tourmalines,
amethysts, topazes—superbly set,
priced as in Rio. Around the
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Examples of Station to Station telephone rates to U.S.A. First three minutes, plus tax*			
	Weekdays	Nights	Sundays
From France	36.90 francs	36.90 francs	36.90 francs
From Belgium	337.50 Belgian francs	255 Belgian francs	255 Belgian francs
From Germany	29.10 Deutsche mark	21.90 Deutsche mark	29.10 Deutsche mark
From Spain	474 pesetas	357 pesetas	357 pesetas

*The rates shown do not include hotel or motel surcharges, if any. For rates on other types of calls or calls to Hawaii or Alaska, please check with your local operator.

Traveler's Guide to VIENNA

Fashions for ladies & men
Lenses and linings
E. BRAUN & Co.
Graben 8 Vienna I
Tel. 52 55 05
717 Madison Ave.
New York

Casino Cercle Vienna
Boulevard
Black Jack
Klumpke 41
daily from 7 p.m.

First Surplus Since 1969

(Continued from Page 1)
ever, in one important component of the balance of payments in the second quarter. Foreigners bought only \$489 million of U.S. stocks and bonds, down from a near-record \$1.74 billion in the first quarter.

Sidney I. Jones, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Affairs, stressed in a statement the big reversal in the flow of short-term capital in the second quarter.

Grains Export Controls
WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (UPI).—The administration is reportedly moving toward a decision on whether to impose export controls on grains, a move that is sure to affect both the balance of payments and trade figures.

Controls on wheat and other grain exports, while opposed in principle by a majority of President Nixon's economic advisers, are increasingly seen as the only way to preserve domestic supplies and keep prices down to reasonable levels.

Edgar Fiedler, Assistant Treasury Secretary for Economic Policy, told newsmen, "The way wheat prices are going, it's obvious that there is renewed interest" in export controls. Wheat prices topped \$5 a bushel yesterday compared with \$1.80 a bushel just a year ago.

The administration is worried by reports that almost two-thirds of the fall wheat crop is committed for sale abroad and Mr. Fiedler said the government is checking with export firms to find out how firm those commitments are.

"We can offer technical and economic assistance," he said in a television interview. "But in my judgment there is no role for continued American military support, either by our forces or our equipment."

Sen. Clifford P. Case, R., N.J., said it would have been better if the bombing had ended sooner, as he had urged.

"I expect the administration to adhere to both the letter and the intent of the law," he said in a statement. "If it does not, he added, Congress can be called back by Senate and House leaders."

Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., said in a statement that it remains to be seen whether the bombing halt was a wise move.

"I pray that it was, but I have my doubts," he said.

Drinking Blamed in Crash

Just Before Command Inspection

Air Force Investigates Burial Of Tons of Equipment at Base

By William L. Claiborne

CHARLESTON, S.C., Aug. 15 (AP)—Civilian and military personnel at the Air Force base here charged yesterday that thousands of dollars worth of excess electronic equipment, aircraft parts and other new or usable equipment was buried in a dump just before a high-level command inspection last week.

They blamed the loss of the equipment—much of which reportedly was dug up and stolen afterward—on their commander's determination to cover up alleged overstocking of material and thereby attain a high rating in the base inspection by seven generals and 38 colonels.

Witnesses and participants of the burial described a month of frantic housecleaning at the base during which, they said, trucks lined up at the dump and enlisted men threw equipment into large holes that had been dug by a power shovel.

"They'd have dumped a C-5 [a huge military cargo plane] in there if the wings would have fit through the gate," one base employee said in describing the operation.

But a successful inspection and a base-wide free beer party to celebrate top national ranking turned sour when reports of the alleged disposal operation began to surface.

The commanding officer of the 347th Military Airlift Wing here emphatically denied the allegations of large-scale waste and blamed the controversy that is spreading through the base on "troublemakers" in a federal employee union.

Investigation Under Way
Brig Gen. Robert L. Mueller said in an interview yesterday that if Air Force material was deliberately buried in the dump, it might either have been the work of a small number of thieves or the work of a misguided official who planned to get some excess stores temporarily out of the way.

Gen. Mueller said the only supplies dug up so far by the authorities have been some bags of fertilizer, some heavy steel blades for road scrapers and some boxed wire sweepers for use by runway and road-sweeping machines.

Gen. Mueller said he was unable to explain how the equipment got into the dump, but he said the incident was under investigation by the Air Force Office of Special Investigations and by the Military Airlift Command inspector general. He estimated the uncovered equipment was worth a "couple of thousand" dollars.

None of the observers or participants in the operation was able to estimate the total worth of the supplies they said were thrown into the holes in the dump and into an adjacent pond.

But one base employee, Jack Howerton, said he watched the operation long enough to observe the following supplies being thrown into the holes:

Twenty-seven rolls of stainless steel cable used to connect aircraft controls to moving parts; new and used engine parts; pumps; printed electrical circuits; scores of cans of paint; desks, chairs and file cabinets; new shower stalls; transistors; new trash cans and GI cans.

Deposits and Withdrawals
Mr. Howerton, a civilian employee who is president of the American Federation of Government Employees local here, said he saw five trucks lined up at the hole, including pickup trucks, a dump truck, a flatbed trailer and a tractor-driven "warehouse tag" consisting of a chain of trailers filled with supplies.

A power shovel cut square holes several feet deep and the supplies, some of them loaded on wood pallets, were placed in the holes, Mr. Howerton said. Later, Mr. Howerton said, he saw automobiles parked at the dump and people loading supplies into them.

Mr. Howerton, who said the issue surfaced on the base on Aug. 3 because of his persistent complaints of "horrendous waste of taxpayers' money," said he planned to file a complaint with the Air Force Review Board.

Another civilian employee, Wayne Page, admitted in an interview to dumping at least 10 truckloads of supplies into the pond on July 22 and 23.

He described a near-comic scene in which trucks jockeyed for position at the dumping spot and his truck became stuck at the pond's edge.

"They almost found a pickup truck in there, because I was ready to leave it," he said.



ANSWER TO MEAT SHORTAGE—A Quincy, Mass., boy admiring his father's protein provender—a 53-pound striped bass that he caught in Massachusetts Bay.

Study Shows 'Princeton Plan' Failed to Instill Political Faith

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—In the spring of 1970, riots and demonstrations occurred on several hundred college campuses in protest of the U.S. invasion of Cambodia. It was common during that May to hear that the young people of this country had lost faith in the political system.

But it was discovered that students, in fact, had renewed their faith in the political system and were anxious to participate in it in the fall of 1970.

That unexpected redemption was known as the "Princeton Plan," named after the university where it was first uncovered.

At Princeton and about 40 other colleges, students agitated for, and received promise of, an academic recess in the fall which they would use to campaign for congressional candidates.

Students had decided to "work within the system," it was said. Campaigning would siphon the energies that had fueled the protest rallies. The campaigning recess would restore faith in the political process by showing that ringing doorbells and burning

mimograph machines can bring reform.

But the Princeton Plan had no discernible effect that fall, according to two political scientists, whose specialty is studying political participation.

Jack Dennis and Austin Ranney of the University of Wisconsin sampled with questionnaires students in 17 colleges which authorized campaign-time recesses and in 61 which did not. Published in a new quarterly, American Politics, their findings disprove almost everything that had been claimed for the Princeton Plan.

First of all, fewer than 15 percent engaged in organized campaigning. That was about the same proportion who said that they had worked two years earlier for former Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy D. Minn. About 14 percent of those in Princeton Plan colleges campaigned, as compared with 11 percent in the non-Princeton Plan colleges. That is a marginal difference.

Mr. Dennis and Mr. Ranney concluded that the providing students with authorized recesses had little or no effect on participation.

What happened to the small minority of students who decided to take part in the 1970 elections? Did they become enthusiastic politicians? Did they think better of the political process after having played a role in it? The answer to all these questions is "no," the survey says.

How They Felt
The students were asked to tell how they felt about things before and after they charged into the precincts that fall. Did they feel more or less favorably disposed toward political parties as a result of their experience? Toward voters? Toward campaign organizations? The replies indicated overwhelmingly that the young campaigners looked less favorably on all three after they had participated than before.

There was one final conclusion sufficient to dishearten the most determined political optimist. Responses from students in both types of colleges—Princeton Plan and non-Princeton Plan—were examined to determine the degree of disillusionment experienced by each group.

Results: Those campaigners from Princeton Plan colleges were more disillusioned with politics than their counterparts not permitted the luxury of an academic recess.

Mr. Northrop said he was writing to Judge Clement F. Haynsworth Jr., chief of the Fourth U.S. Circuit Court, asking that a member of the bench from outside the state be called in.

He cited the Vice-President's close association with Maryland, where he served as governor, as the main reason for the decision.

Bus Owners Add to Chile Strike Woes

Join 3-Week-Old Truckers' Walkout

SANTIAGO, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—Private transportation in Chile was further paralyzed today when bus owners suspended service in support of the three-week-old strike by the nation's 45,000 truck owners.

The bus owners' strike left only state-owned trucks and buses operating and caused a new problem for President Salvador Allende's hard-pressed government.

Shortly after the bus owners suspended services, the president of the truck owners union, Leon Vilas, disputed President Allende's claim that the wave of violence in Chile was due to their strike.

"The country is caught between terror and chaos and the only person responsible for this is Salvador Allende," Mr. Vilas said. "The truckers appeared determined to continue the strike despite threats by the government to use force to get vehicles on the road again."

Warning Issued
Military commissioners have been appointed for possible use to break the strike but President Allende's political opponents have warned against the use of force, claiming that it would lead to a conflict.

Despite these warnings, the government reiterated today that the 35 military commissioners were ready to end the strike if necessary.

In an apparent effort to reduce friction between the government and the strikers, Mr. Allende last night accepted the resignation of Jaime Favovich as the chief civilian commissioner. Mr. Favovich had been appointed by the last cabinet to requisition trucks from the strikers.

Mr. Favovich also is the under secretary of transportation, however, and the trucks continued to demand his attention.

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Philadelphia Mayor Frank Rizzo taking lie detector test.

Philadelphia Mayor Flunks Lie Test on Political Bribe

From Wire Dispatches

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—Even though he failed a lie-detector test, Philadelphia Mayor Frank Rizzo says that his denial of an alleged political bribe is the absolute truth.

"Frank Rizzo did not lie," he said last night at a city hall press conference. "I told the truth." Mr. Rizzo faced reporters after published lie-detector findings claimed that he "did not tell the truth" in response to six of 10 questions put to him Monday.

The questions centered on charges by Mr. Rizzo's political foe, City Democratic Chairman Peter J. Camiel, who asserts that the mayor tried to bribe him into throwing party support to a Rizzo choice for district attorney.

Mr. Rizzo said that he was "sick to his stomach" over the results. "I have great confidence in the polygraph. I believe it is an excellent machine. But I know in my heart I told the truth. My God, something is wrong."

Mr. Camiel said that Mr. Rizzo approached him in the men's room of a downtown hotel in February and offered to let him choose the architects and engineers for 15 city projects if Mr. Camiel would let Mr. Rizzo pick the party's choice for district attorney.

Mr. Camiel also took the lie-detector test and scored positive on all 11 questions.

Mr. Rizzo won office as a Democrat, but in the name of "fighting corruption" has struck battles with principals from both parties.

A Philadelphia newspaper summoned Warren D. Holmes of the Holmes Polygraph Service in Miami to conduct the lie-detector tests.

Mr. Rizzo said of the results: "I don't know what the public is going to do. All they can do is read my spoken word. I say that I did not lie and you'll have to print what I say."

Unusual security precautions marked the hour-long hearing in the Geneva Palace of Justice, where armed guards were posted inside and outside the small, modern courtroom. Admission was limited to court officers, lawyers and newsmen.

The court was also told that the "International Association of Shareholders in IOS Funds," operating from the remaining IOS offices at Ferney-Voltaire, France, sought to get more money out of the company's 300,000 disillusioned investors in West Germany.

IASIF wrote them offering its services in reclaiming losses against a minimum fee of 100 deutsche marks, or one mark per IOS fund certificate in the investors' possession. The letters were typed at Ferney-Voltaire and transported to Munich for mailing.

IASIF stationery and other documents were discovered during a recent search of the premises by French police. Prosecuting counsel Martine Berthet declined to reveal more details of the case.

He appeared before a magistrate's court today for a routine hearing concerning his imprisonment while awaiting trial. He has been in jail since his arrest three months ago. The judge ordered that the custody order be extended indefinitely.

Claude Ganthier, one of the lawyers representing former IOS shareholders, told the court that several death threats also had been made against Christian Raymond, the presiding judge who ordered Mr. Cornfeld held in custody on May 17.

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Town Flooded As Pakistani Dikes Burst

City of Multan Also Threatened

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—The Pakistani floods worsened today as waters from the turbulent Chenab River moved into Muzaffargarh after breaching huge earth embankments protecting the town. The waters also threatened the nearby city of Multan.

The floods, which have devastated huge areas of Punjab Province between the Chenab and Sutlej Rivers, from Sialkot in the north to Bahawalpur in the south, now also menace Sind Province.

The Chenab, which has caused the most damage, flooding Chinot, Jhang and hundreds of surrounding villages, eroded the embankments protecting Muzaffargarh this morning despite attempts by hundreds of troops and volunteers to strengthen them.

Radio Pakistan said the town was in great danger.

Rises Reported
The floodwaters appear to be gaining force as they flow south and rises were reported today at Nihankot, where the Punjab River joins the Indus, and at Guddu and Sukkur, farther down the river.

Provincial government officials said yesterday the floods had disrupted 3 1/2 million persons. The official death toll is put at 93, but officials feared it would be closer to 500.

All available air force and army helicopters, boats and trucks have been used for rescue work, but they have been unable to reach some areas, with a population of many thousands, since the floods began.

2,700 Villages
The minister in charge of provincial flood relief, Abdul Khaliq, said 2,700 villages had been destroyed in the floods and 54,000 houses wrecked—including 8,000 in the town of Jhang alone.

Reports from Karachi said the flood peak was expected to hit Sind Province this weekend.

Fears have been expressed that flooding there could prove just as disastrous as in the Punjab. Emergency work is under way in several areas to strengthen the embankments on the Indus.

The floods around Multan, a city of 400,000, and Muzaffargarh cut the main railway line to Karachi, while a road link with Alipur is also under water.

Italy, Russia Discuss New Gas, Oil Accord
ROME, Aug. 15 (AP).—Italy's state-owned oil concern, Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI), said Monday that it has started talks with Soviet authorities to expand its imports of Soviet gas and oil. A company source said ENI also was sounding out prospects for buying uranium.

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ENI also was sounding out prospects for buying uranium.

Via Lanvin.
The new perfume by Lanvin.

A Homosexual Procurer Ring Allegedly Uncovered in Dallas

DALLAS, Aug. 15 (UPI).—The Dallas police said today they believed they had uncovered a nationwide mail order procurement ring for homosexuals.

They said they had found catalogued files containing as many as 100,000 names and booklets showing pictures and names of young "fellows" who were available to "sponsors."

Police Capt. Bennis Newman, who heads the department's youth division, said: "At this point, I don't think it has anything to do with what has been happening in Houston, where authorities have found the bodies of 27 victims of an alleged homosexual murder team."

However, among the items found in a raid on an apartment in Dallas were four photographs with the word "kill" printed in orange lettering on the tape binding the young men's pictures.

Capt. Newman said the meaning of the word would be thoroughly investigated, but he pointed out that it merely could mean that the four no longer were "available." He said an attempt would be made to find the four to confirm their state of health.

The police said they almost filled up a pickup truck with files, pornographic literature, a camera, photo-engraving equipment, stationery, an electric typewriter and hundreds of booklets with names and addresses.

The "sponsors," the police said, filled out forms showing how long they wanted a "fellow companion." Capt. Newman said the "fellows" traveled the country with expenses paid by "sponsors" plus pocket money.

Airlines Seek Hikes In U.S., Canada Fares

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP).—American Airlines has applied for an 8 percent fare increase on domestic flights and United Air Lines will be seeking a 5 percent fare boost on flights within the continental United States and Canada.

American said yesterday it has asked the Civil Aeronautics Board for permission to raise its domestic fares Sept. 15. United said it is planning to file its request with the CAB later this month. United previously applied for an 8 percent fare hike on its Hawaii flights.

Trans World Airlines filed July 26 for a 7 percent fare increase to be effective Sept. 15.

CHUNN
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PERFUMES
Unusual Gifts, Gloves, Bags.
Genuine export discount.
43 Rue MICHEL, PARIS.
Mr. Louis-Berger, T. 224 028/554

KENT

WITH THE FAMOUS MICRONITE FILTER

What a good time for the good taste of a Kent.

Phase 4 Is Needed

The United States has now embarked upon Phase 4 under the reluctant leadership of an administration that clearly distrusts the whole idea. The President has, as usual, introduced the new controls with a declaration that they are wrong in principle, to which he adds a promise that he will remove them as soon as possible and a hint that it may be possible within a few months. From his Council of Economic Advisers comes a continuous grumbling that controls cannot be expected to work; they are no more than a concession to those ill informed people who do not fully understand the theory of the business cycle. But the administration's economists, worn by overwork and bruised by a succession of predictions gone awry, are taking too gloomy a view of their position. The issue is not whether Phase 4 is desirable. Phase 4 is, in fact, necessary.

What can an American reasonably expect from Phase 4? The best answer is that he can expect more inflation than anyone wants, but a good deal less inflation than we got last spring. The experts are quite right, unfortunately, in saying that there is very little for any government to do about the drastic rises in world commodity prices. Raw materials, foodstuffs and fuels are all caught up in a vast surge of demand from all of the industrial countries. Obviously Phase 4 cannot hold down the prices of the goods that we import from foreign markets. As for our own food production, export restrictions could reduce the impact of foreign sales by reducing the sales. But even export restrictions would be far from a complete insulator and, in any event, the administration still says that it is adamantly against them. We are going to have to absorb the effects of worldwide inflation on the commodity markets, and every consumer is going to feel it.

The real service of the controls under Phase 4 is to prevent the world commodity inflation from setting off a spiral of even worse effects here within U.S. industry and commerce. It is helpful to keep in mind what happened last spring, after the controls of Phase 2 were loosened in January. Businessmen began to raise their prices because they anticipated that other businesses would do the same. They inched upward because they anticipated that labor would demand higher wages and above all because they anticipated that the government would respond to all of this with another freeze. The rise of

industrial prices from January to June was largely an anticipatory inflation, in which people rushed toward the high ground simply because they feared that otherwise everyone else would beat them to it.

Between inflation and increased federal taxes, the average spendable pay of production workers is worth less than it was a year ago. It is small wonder that the AFL-CIO is calling for the end of all controls, and wants to return to a free market even faster than the conservative Republicans currently in high office. In a year in which the price of food will climb at least 20 percent, and mortgage rates will doubtless go over 9 percent, it is not difficult to imagine what unions would ordinarily demand. They would ask not only enough to cover past inflation, but enough more to cover the expectation of even faster inflation to come. Again, it would be the challenge of anticipatory inflation. And, again, this inflation is precisely the kind that can be effectively controlled by Phase 4. It will be the controllers' job to try to hold the union settlements to a definition of fairness that does not feed new levels of inflation back into the economy.

Since the purpose of U.S. domestic controls will be to damp down the secondary effects of the worldwide commodity inflation, it follows that no one can know how long the country will need Phase 4. No one knows how long, or how far, world prices of basic materials will continue to rise. The best guesses over the past year have all turned out to be wrong, and it is far more sensible now to concede that we are dealing with genuinely unpredictable and unprecedented markets.

We have come into a peculiar mood in America. We have great prosperity but a pervasive lack of confidence that it will last. We have enormous wealth but great anxiety for its future stability. Employment is higher than ever, and profits are rising. But business is cautious and interest rates are astounding. The administration is querulous and ill-tempered as it slogs into another phase of its controls, of which it is its own most articulate and vehement critic. Despite the gloom among its authors and administrators, Phase 4 has an essential role to perform in protecting the economy, not merely for a few months, but for an indefinite time to come.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Two Perons or One?

Juan Peron's acceptance of his party's nomination for president of Argentina was hardly in doubt. What has surprised many Argentines and shocked thousands of Mr. Peron's loyal supporters is his announced decision to go into the election next month with his third wife as his vice-presidential running mate.

When the Justicialist party convention early this month followed up its nomination of Mr. Peron by unanimously designating Isabel Martinez de Peron for vice-president, the action was widely regarded as a gesture. It was said to be Mr. Peron's wish to give Isabel some of the stature and glamour that his followers had lavished on his second wife, Eva Duarte de Peron, during his first term as president in 1946-51.

After this recognition, Mrs. Peron had been expected to decline the nomination, even as "Evita," already fatally ill of cancer and strongly opposed by the armed forces, had declined in 1951. Under that scenario, Mr. Peron would then have formed a coalition with the Radical Civic Union, the second-largest party, and named its leader, Ricardo Balbin, for the vice-presidency.

This coalition of the two parties might have won 70 to 80 percent of the vote. The link with the Radicals—a moderate party despite the name—and with Mr. Balbin, an old foe, would have added credibility to Mr. Peron's avowed aim of being a force for national reconciliation and moderation, in

striking contrast to the divisiveness, repression and megalomania that marked his previous regime. It had been no secret that Mr. Balbin was eager to run with Mr. Peron despite their long-time enmity and the reservations of many radicals. So the word that Mrs. Peron would accept the nomination after all humiliated Mr. Balbin and left his embarrassed party with no choice but to resume its old anti-Peronist stance and nominate Mr. Balbin for president for the fourth time.

Forcing Isabel, a former dancer, on the Justicialist ticket will offend many Peronists and worry others. She has had scant political experience and has shown none of Evita's ability to galvanize the workers, who remain the solid base of the Peronist movement. Her conservatism offends left-wing Peronists, especially youth. Most important, Argentines know that Mr. Peron is 77 and ailing. It is doubtful that many view Isabel as a credible president if he should die in office.

For these reasons, the possibility of Isabel's withdrawal and formation of a Peron-Balbin ticket is still not entirely discounted. If Mr. Peron insists on Isabel it will be taken as a sign that the aging strongman is backing off from a policy of conciliation and cooperation and encouraging again the cult of personality and one-man rule that cost Argentina so heavily at home and abroad during his earlier period of power.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mr. Agnew Cooperates

Vice-President Agnew has made precisely the right decision in agreeing to cooperate fully in the investigation which federal prosecutors are conducting into allegations of political corruption in Maryland during his term as governor.

The Vice-President has not only agreed to make available his personal financial records and tax returns; he has also offered to confer personally with United States attorney George Beall and his aides if that will assist their inquiry. Mr. Agnew does not foreclose the possibility of later argument

that he is constitutionally immune from grand jury action or trial while he serves as Vice-President.

Nevertheless, the forthrightness of his current decision is an admirable extension of his earlier declarations of confidence in the American system of criminal justice. And his equal confidence that his innocence of any wrongdoing would be sustained. Against the disarming backdrop of administration reticence in the Watergate scandals, the Agnew move is doubly welcome.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 16, 1898

LONDON—Are we to have a revival of the old coaching days? It would seem so if some energetic people in Newcastle are to have their way. They are proposing to run a big steam omnibus service throughout the whole of the north of England. Should this experiment prove successful, the steam motor will be as well known on the high roads of the north as was the stagecoach in the days of our grandfathers.

Fifty Years Ago

August 16, 1923

DUSSELDORF—Irregular work, scarcity of currency and insufficient food supplies continue to render the task of reviving the Ruhr industries exceedingly difficult, and it is rumored that the recent stimulus of passive resistance to the Franco-Belgian occupation will lead to the proclamation of a general strike. The opposition of the supporters of the Berlin Government to the Communist weapon stopping short at the Ruhr.



The Twenty-Fifth Amendment

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—This city has been living on surprise for so long that it has a bad case of the jitters. What was unthinkable a few days ago is in this morning's headlines, and Vice-President Agnew is only the latest object of this prevailing pessimism.

After the indictments of former Attorney General John Mitchell and former Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans, after the convictions in the Watergate case and the resignations of H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman, the tendency here now is to hope for the best but to speculate on the worst.

Thus, though Agnew has merely been put on notice that he is under investigation for "allegations" of federal criminal violations of the tax laws, though he has denied the charges and President Nixon has expressed his undiminished confidence in him, Washington is full of speculation about what would happen if Agnew were indicted, convicted, or even tarnished, and then resigned.

This is unfair since the speculation assumes at least the possibility of a suit, but the speculation is fast. For example, the deputy White House press secretary, Gerald Warren, was asked publicly if the President had a "contingency list" of possible successors to Agnew. He replied that the President had no such list and added that the fact of the investigation "does not diminish the President's confidence in him."

25th Amendment

Nevertheless, considerable attention is being paid here to Section Two of the 25th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which reads as follows: "Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the vice-president, the president shall nominate a vice-president who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both houses of Congress."

This means that if Agnew should resign, the person nominated by the President to succeed him, if confirmed by a majority of the House and Senate, would be second in line for the presidency during the remainder of Nixon's second term, and obviously a leading candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1976.

Politicians accustomed to the astonishing events and disasters of the last few years and months cannot easily overlook the implications of the 25th Amendment. Whom would the President nominate if Agnew should resign? Would the Democrats, who have a majority of both houses, be likely to confirm a strong successor who might keep them out of the White House for a third term? The guessing game has started.

The names most often mentioned are Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York, Gov. Ronald Reagan of California, former Treasury Secretary John Connally, Attorney General Elliot Richardson, and Melvin Laird, former secretary of defense and now a Nixon aide in the White House.

All of them have some handicaps. Rockefeller is now 65 and Reagan 62. Connally, 58, is resented by some Republicans as a newcomer to their party, and by many Democrats as a turncoat. Richardson, 53, is emerging as a

strong and independent man with experience in state government and in the Departments of State and HEW, but as attorney general he would be directing the prosecution of Agnew, if the latter is indicted. And while Laird, 50, is popular on Capitol Hill and could probably be confirmed more easily than the others, he is identified with the Indochina war and would undoubtedly raise objections among the opponents of that war.

In the Congress, there are Sen. Howard Baker, 47, of Tennessee, who has come to national prominence in the Watergate hearings, though this does not endear him to many Republicans; Sen. Edward Brooke of Massachusetts; Rep. Gerald Ford of Michigan, the Republican leader of the House, and Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, who is now 64.

Guessing Game

Other Republican governors on some lists are Linwood Holton, 49, of Virginia; William G. Milliken, 51, of Michigan; Daniel J. Evans, 47, of Washington, and Francis W. Sargent, 58, of Massachusetts.

Nobody around the President

will admit to playing this guessing game and the same goes for the leaders of Congress or the potential Democratic presidential candidates. But politicians around here have become increasingly critical of leaving the question of picking possible vice-presidential candidates to the last minute, especially after the last-minute changes of Agnew in 1968, and Sen. Tom Eagleton at the Democratic Convention of 1972.

The betting around here is that Agnew will survive the investigation, but even his indictment would be a serious embarrassment and would raise questions of whether a vice-president indicted on criminal charges could carry on his duties in the atmosphere of mistrust existing after the other recent scandals.

The Vice-President, in spite of his early hesitations about turning over his financial statements to the federal prosecutors, did not refuse to face up to the charges on the ground of his constitutional rights. Nevertheless, there have been so many unexpected thunderclaps in the news lately that even the possibility of his resignation is concerning both parties more than they are willing to admit in public.

Nixon Through His Own Words

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—Before he became President, Richard Nixon described in "Six Crises" the struggle through which he puts himself in times of stress. At critical moments before and since, he has inadvertently given more revealing public glimpses of his private emotions. What is it that he has revealed?

"Now that all the members of the press are so delighted that I have lost..." So he addressed the press after losing the race for governor of California in 1962—the occasion best known for his remark: "You won't have Nixon to kick around any more, because, gentlemen, this is my last press conference."

There were other things in that 1962 statement than the remembered comments on the press. Nixon said President Kennedy should get rid of advisers "who opposed atomic tests, who want him to admit Red China to the UN, all of the woolly heads around him." He said of the man who had just beaten him, Edmund G. Brown: "I believe Governor Brown has a heart, even though he believes I do not. I believe he is a good American, even though he feels I am not."

Traces of the old aggressiveness can be seen in the diversionary attack on "woolly heads," along with what has to be a kind of paranoia about the press. But the more significant theme in that 1962 news conference was something else: self-pity.

Most people feel sorry for themselves at times, and it is never an attractive trait. But even a decade later it is embarrassing to read the words of a public man that so painfully displays the hurt, the defensiveness, the resentments of self-pity.

Emotions Shown

In four and one half years as President, Nixon has mostly maintained a public demeanor of calm and control—in part, perhaps, by being so little in public. But there have been times when he let the inner emotions show.

One notable occasion was the Cambodian "incursion" in April, 1970, with the violent public reaction it produced. After attending a Pentagon briefing, the President chatted with two officials and suddenly spoke his resentments aloud:

"You see these huns, you know, howling up the campuses. Listen, the boys that are on the college campuses today are the luckiest people in the world, going to the greatest universities, and then they are burning up the books, storming around about this issue. You name it. Get rid of the war there will be another one."

In his television speech announcing the incursion, Nixon dwelt on himself. Some thought he would be hurt politically, he said, but "I would rather be a one-term President and do what I believe was right than to be a two-term President at the cost of seeing America become a second-class power and to see this nation accept the first defeat in its proud 190-year history."

Similar Allusion

That same curious personalization appeared in other Nixon war speeches, along with the argument of American power and the need to avoid "humiliation." He said more than once that he could have blamed the war on his predecessors and pulled out, but he had chosen the harder course—as if the test of Richard Nixon were as important as the trauma of Indochina.

There was a similar strain in the rambling speech the President made to his staff when he got out of the hospital last month. He had been warned about risking his health, he said, but "the health of a man is not nearly as important as the health of the nation and the health of the world." And then, adopting the royal "we," he closed by saying: "What we were elected to, we are going to do, and let others wallow in Watergate, we are going to do our job."

Strains Showing

Peking Connection

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—The first potentially disastrous result abroad of President Nixon's Watergate catastrophe is now being felt with stinging impact in the sudden awareness by Peking that the American connection is shot through with dangerous unpredictables.

The reaction in Peking to Mr. Nixon's worst time of troubles is still to a large extent ambiguous, shrouded in the minds of China's cold-eyed policymakers. These men regard the new American connection as having only one justification: as a counterweight to the power and hostility of the Soviet Union.

But not all the signs are completely ambiguous. Thus the delay in Sen. Mike Mansfield's much-heralded second trip to Peking was specifically due to a polite but no-nonsense warning from Communist authorities there that this was not a propitious time.

The reason for that, it now appears certain, is that the special usefulness of Mansfield, as perceived in Peking, was his own special relationship with Prince Sihanouk, the ousted Cambodian monarch and Mansfield's old friend.

Why Mansfield

At the time Mansfield, the Senate majority leader, was originally asked to make his second visit to Peking, Communist China was looking to the Sihanouk option as the most promising of all the limited possibilities for settling the Cambodian civil war on terms not totally unacceptable to Peking.

The restoration of the myetic, playboy prince, the most popular figure in a country that until recently used to laugh at politics, was designed to give Peking an enduring political influence in Phnom Penh. With Sihanouk restored, and backed by both Peking and Washington, the threatening growth of power throughout the Indochina peninsula by North Vietnam would be at least temporarily stopped.

Moreover, precisely some such political deal with Sihanouk was what Mr. Nixon has been plotting for months. Indeed, there is solid reason to believe that if Congress, in its unprecedented action of June 30, had not forced a bombing-ban on the President, the U.S. and China could have contrived just such an end to the

Cambodian sector of the Indochina war by mid-September. It was to prepare the way for such a settlement that Mansfield was needed in Peking. Likewise, it was to bargain for just such a settlement that Mr. Nixon had ordered his ace foreign policy expert, Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, to go to Peking early this month. That journey, along with Mansfield's, will now not take place this month.

Imagine, then, how the cold-eyed rulers of Communist China must be reacting to the sudden discovery that President Nixon's freedom of action to negotiate has been undermined—in this case, by the bombing ban. Continuation of the bombing was judged no less to Peking than in Washington as the essential part of the complicated formula to slow the pro-Hanoi, "Kluge Rouge" Communist revolutionary movement in Cambodia, paving the way for Prince Sihanouk.

Crippled Ally

Suddenly, Peking's clandestine ally in this complex political maneuver, Richard M. Nixon, is crippled not by foreign influence but by his own Congress reacting to growing presidential weakness. Indeed, the big winner, President Sihanouk, becomes the big loser.

Nothing has happened yet to destroy the short-term durability of the Washington-Peking axis. Its foundation—Peking's fear of Moscow—has not changed an iota.

But hideous dangers lie behind the ambiguities of subtle change in the way Peking—and all other nations—must now be studying the trust and durability of the United States as an ally. These are dangers blithely ignored by the faithless who gave the nation Watergate.

Letters

Drug Plea

After reading your article on drug laws (Herald Tribune, Aug. 4-5), I decided that the frustration I feel must be expressed. It is sickening that so many people are being persecuted for their use of marijuana and hashish.

Yet there is still no overwhelming public outcry. Is it necessary for hundreds of people to have their lives interrupted and ruined by laws that are obviously outdated, if not wholly unjust, before something is done?

Those who smoke are growing in number, not lessening. Go help the world, the number will continue to grow. At Woodstock in 1969 there were 400,000 human beings, all members of what has been declared as "the drug culture." At Watkins Glen just two weeks ago 600,000 "younger sisters and brothers" of the Woodstock generation got together and exhibited that that culture is in from dead.

When 600,000 people get together, the police can't bust them all. But when those people are separate, living their lives, they are much more easily persecuted. Smoking marijuana or hashish is not habit forming. It is no harmful to the body. It does not lead to harder drugs. It does not cause crime. In fact, nothing except after a consciousness, for a few hours of the person who uses it.

There are many millions of people from Morocco, Afghanistan, Turkey, Lebanon, India, Mexico, Colombia and finally the European and American countries who can attest to these facts without the President's compulsion to study legislation to take us.

When will the lawmakers in the world wake up to the fact that it shouldn't be a crime to smoke marijuana or hashish? When 600,000 people sign a petition?

This letter is a plea to whoever reads it to help legalize marijuana and hashish before coming in your family has his life ruined.

Torremolinos, M.D.

U.S. Prestige

The poll of World Leaders (Herald Tribune, Aug. 6) says U.S. prestige falls as a European I kid claim well this is not true. It makes us sick to have a statement "Bliss" of your anti-Asian news. God bless America.

JACQUELINE WRIGHT, Fribourg, Switzerland.

S. Korean Says His Abduction Was a Professional Operation

By Richard Halloran

SEOUL, Aug. 15 (NYT).—Kim Dae Jung, the South Korean opposition leader who disappeared suddenly in Tokyo six days ago, said last night that his abduction had all the marks of careful planning, skilled execution and close monitoring by those in charge.

Mr. Kim was freed near his home here Monday evening. Yesterday, bearing a scar over his left eye, a cut lip, and deep red bruises on his wrists and ankles, he asserted that the words and actions of his abductors clearly showed they had intended to kill him.

But, with hindsight, Mr. Kim said: "I am convinced now I know why they called off their plan to kill me. They had done a beautiful job of kidnapping me and getting me out of Japan—but they made one miscalculation."

Japanese Uproar

"They had not expected the Japanese to be in such an uproar over the infringement of their sovereignty," Mr. Kim said. He argued that those in charge feared serious damage to South Korea's relations with Japan if he failed to turn up alive.

Mr. Kim, who ran unsuccessfully

ly but with surprising support against President Chung Hee Park in the 1971 election, avoided openly accusing the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency of responsibility for his abduction, but he left little room for any other conclusion.

That assessment was supported in Tokyo by sources with access to reports of Japanese police authorities who are investigating Mr. Kim's mysterious disappearance last Wednesday.

Mr. Kim contended that the kidnapping had been carried out by a professional organization rather than a private group, which his abductors purported to be, because the men were well-disciplined and trained.

Both Mr. Kim and the sources in Japan pointed to motive, method of operation, resources and financing, and similarities to other operations of the Korean CIA, notably the forced return home of 17 Korean students from West Germany in 1967.

South Korean authorities have repeatedly declared that their government had no "official" connection with the incident. They ordered an intensive investigation but critics here said that similar inquiries before had achieved little.

Police officials visited Mr. Kim at his home twice yesterday to obtain statements from him. The prosecutor general, Lee Bong Sung, said at a news conference: "We will mobilize all investigation forces available to arrest the kidnappers and uncover their true identity."

In answer to a question whether Mr. Kim would be investigated on a pending charge of election law violations in 1971, the prosecutor said: "That is a matter to be put off to the future under the present circumstances."

Mr. Kim said that he thought the reason for the plot against him at this time was that he had been invited to speak before an influential group of the ruling party in Japan, to become the leader of a new organization of Korean residents in Japan, and to be a fellow at Harvard University.

Those forums, he indicated, would have given his critics of Mr. Park's government much greater exposure than before. Thus, he contended, "they were afraid and they wanted to stop me."

U.S. Depletes Abduction
WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (NYT).—State Department spokesmen yesterday called the kidnapping of Mr. Kim a "deplorable incident" and voiced hope that authorities in South Korea would find and punish those responsible for his abduction.

The spokesman added the United States was continuing an investigation of South Korean CIA operations in America.

The investigation extends to San Francisco and St. Louis, where Koreans opposed to the Park regime were subjected this year to harassment by men alleged to be Korean undercover agents.

Skylab Crewmen
Request More
Tasks to Perform

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Aug. 15 (AP).—Skylab-3's astronauts told to plan on completing a full 56-day mission, today asked for more experiments to perform aboard the orbiting laboratory.

Mission control responded by scheduling hours of extra work for the three spacemen.

Capt. Alan L. Bean, Dr. Owen K. Garriott and Maj. Jock R. Louma, were hardly out of bed today before they were put hard to work.

Mission control said the new schedule will increase experiment time by about 50 percent. "The extra time for the science work comes from reducing time allowed for meals, housekeeping and sleep."

The astronauts, in their 19th day in space, performed medical tests and spent hours observing the sun with telescope cameras.

Capt. Bean also planned to fly a maneuvering device inside the dome of the large lab.

The spacemen also announced that one of about 50 minnow eggs aboard the space station hatched late last night, in what they called "the first birth ever noted in space."



MOST POWERFUL PASSENGER CAR—The John Dadd Special shown in Essen, West Germany, yesterday is equipped with a 12-cylinder Rolls-Royce engine with a cylinder capacity of 27 liters. It has a top speed of 340 to 360 kilometers an hour.

Mrs. Gandhi Concedes 'Hard Times'

India Fetes 26th Independence Day in Gloom

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Aug. 15 (NYT).

—India celebrated 26 years of independence today in a mood of gloom and melancholy.

Politicians, editorial writers and old-line freedom fighters termed the anniversary one of the bleakest in the history of the nation, now stricken with serious food shortages, labor unrest, allegations of government bungling and corruption, inflation and economic drift.

"There has never been a

gloomier Independence Day than today's 26th," said the moderate Indian Express today.

Madhu Limaye, a veteran Socialist leader and a figure in the struggle for independence from British rule, said:

"No, we don't have the kind of basic grassroots democracy in our set-up that we visualized at the dawn of independence. . . . nor are we—at least a vast majority of us—any better off than we were a quarter of a century ago."

The key target of criticism,

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, stood in the rain this morning at the ramparts of the Red Fort, the symbol of Mughul power, and delivered a stern call for sacrifice.

"We have together faced many a hurdle," Mrs. Gandhi told thousands, huddled beneath umbrellas and trees. "Sometimes we came out with flying colors, sometimes success eluded us."

Mrs. Gandhi delivered the traditional Independence Day speech at the Red Fort and an angry chorus of criticism on the right and left that has shaken her government.

"Our country is suffering from some shortages," she conceded. "The prices have risen and have risen tremendously. We do not wish to conceal this fact."

Emphasizing that "these are hard times," the 55-year-old prime minister said: "Some people accuse the government of extravagance. They ask where all this money is going? Where has this money gone?"

Massive amounts have been spent in providing relief to 10 million people affected by the drought and who are aware of the huge amounts which we had to spend earlier to look after the refugees from Bangladesh."

"Then came the war," she said, referring to the three-week conflict in December, 1971, that resulted in the creation of Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan.

"All this could have been compensated by a good harvest, but it was the other way around and a terrible drought not only wiped out the harvest but even the wells and rivers went dry and inflation increased."

To Mrs. Gandhi's critics, the government has plainly bungled food procurement and distribution, failed to spur a coherent economic policy, tolerated corruption at the state and national levels and given scant attention to birth control in a nation of 570 million, growing by 13 million each year.

Prices have risen nearly 35 percent in the past year—the highest ever recorded since independence—and there are shortages ranging from food grains and cooking oil to kerosene and cement. This year India is expected to buy more than four million tons of food from abroad, spending more than half of its foreign exchange.

Perhaps the most biting and emotional criticism is that poverty remains wholly unchecked after 26 years—that 220 million persons earn less than \$40 a year—and that the nation has lost the "vision" and idealism of the 1950s and 1960s.

Brandt's Cabinet
Denies Change of
European Policy

BONN, Aug. 15 (AP).—Chancellor Willy Brandt's cabinet unanimously agreed today that there is no basis for French charges of a West German drift away from its West European partners.

This was announced by chief government spokesman Rudiger von Weizsacker after a routine cabinet session discussed French Agriculture Minister Jacques Chirac's accusation in a weekend magazine interview that West Germany is "drawing away from Europe."

Mr. Chirac's statement had led to widespread French press speculation on alleged fears by French President Georges Pompidou's government that Bonn's East-West reconciliation drive may lead it away from the Common Market and the Western defense alliance into neutralism.

Mr. von Weizsacker told a news conference that Mr. Brandt's cabinet unanimously approved a similar Foreign Ministry official's report that there has been no change in Bonn's support of efforts to seek political union between the Common Market nine by 1980.

The Bonn spokesman also said the government has no cause to assume that Mr. Chirac's statement reflects a rift in French-German relations. Bonn is in constant contact with Paris and other Common Market capitals on moves to speed European unity, he said.

Mortars Hurt 3 Soldiers at Belfast Base

Children Escape Harm As Playground Is Hit

BELFAST, Aug. 15.—Terrorists mortared a British Army base in Belfast today, wounding three soldiers and showering live shells on a nearby playground. No children were hurt.

The attack shattered one of the quietest 48-hour periods in Northern Ireland for many months. It was blamed on guerrillas of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

An army spokesman said two rounds exploded inside the perimeter of the base in the Roman Catholic Andersonstown district. Three troops were wounded, a truck was hit and at least one building damaged.

Four shells landed in the nearby play center. Three exploded, the spokesman said. One detonated only a half dozen yards from children playing on swings.

The attack was launched shortly before the Social Democratic and Labor party, regarded as the main voice of the Catholic minority in the new Northern Ireland assembly, issued a statement calling on the Provisional IRA to end its campaign.

The statement said IRA tactics had achieved nothing and had only led to the continuation of internment of guerrilla suspects, as well as Britain's strong military presence and "harassment" of minority areas.

Tonight, a large car bomb exploded without warning near the city center, injuring at least 10 persons, three of them seriously.

Meanwhile Northern Ireland's police chief, Sir Graham Shillington, said today that the British province was swept by a crime wave in 1972 while it went through its worst year of terrorist violence since sectarian feuding broke out in 1969.

The number of indictable crimes, including acts of terrorism, soared to a record 35,834, a 16.4 percent increase over the previous year, he disclosed in his annual report.

But the sectarian violence and fear of reprisals in "some sections" of the province's population made "investigation of crimes extremely difficult and in many cases well nigh impossible."

Hungarian Gains
In Chess Match

PETROPOLIS, Brazil, Aug. 15 (UPI).—Lajos Portisch, of Hungary, gained another point yesterday to move into the lead of the International Chess Tournament with only two rounds remaining.

Mr. Portisch, playing black, defeated Singapore's Lian Ann Tan in 53 moves of a 12th-round adjourned game. The Hungarian grandmaster now has 11 points in the 17-round tournament.

The top three players in the 18-man playoff will advance to the Tournament of Candidates next year, which will yield a challenger to world chess champion Bobby Fischer.

20 Hurt as Protesters Clash With Police at Watch Factory

BESANCON, France, Aug. 15 (AP).—Some 20 demonstrators and riot police were injured early today in clashes around France's largest watch factory.

More than 40 persons were arrested and held for several hours including three French newsmen watching the stone-throwing and tear-gas battle between the police and demonstrators.

This evening, a group of youths hurled Molotov cocktails at the police cordons around the Lip factory.

The police replied with tear-gas grenades to disperse them.

The largely Swiss-owned but bankrupt Lip factory was seized by police early yesterday, putting an end to a two-month-long occupation by its 1,300 workers. The workers were running the plant on their own and were paying their salaries with the proceeds of wildcat watch sales.

The workers' occupation and operation of the plant was declared illegal by a court acting on behalf of Lip's creditors.

Today, the Besancon municipal council placed a city-owned gymnasium at the disposal of the workers, but said they would not be allowed to set up a watch production line there with machinery removed from the factory prior to the police assault.

Charles Pinget, a union leader, told a mass meeting of the Lip workers not to waste their energy in a futile effort to battle with police, but instead to turn the police seizure into a political defeat for the government.

The government appeared embarrassed by the arrest and apparent ill-treatment of the three newsmen, who said they were repeatedly unprovoked, blocked and beaten with rifle butts during their seven-hour imprisonment.

Charles Schmitt, prefect of the Doubs Department, publicly apologized for the arrests.

Labor leaders and political groups ranging from the extreme left to the left wing of the ruling Gaullist party continued to protest against the police seizure of the factory, but a call for nationwide strikes in support of the Lip workers had little effect as most of France was at a virtual standstill because of the Aug. 15 Assumption Day holiday.

Obituaries

Charles Cushing, 88, a Photo Specialist on Main St., U.S.A.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (NYT).—Charles Phelps Cushing, photographer, photographer's agent and writer, whose interest in Americana led him to photograph more than 900 Main Streets, died Monday at his home here.

Main Streets were only one of the many subjects Mr. Cushing photographed in his more than half a century as pictorial Boswell, Jacob Deschin, former photography editor of The New York Times, wrote of him:

"Name the city or town, and what subject you want in it, and the chances are good that 'Cush,' as his friends call him, has a picture of it somewhere in his huge stock file of more than a quarter of a million prints, or knows where he can lay hands on it."

Wrote on Nonfiction
He was the author of "If You Don't Write Fiction," which advised beginners to try writing articles and suggested that chances of selling could be enhanced when a manuscript was accompanied by photographs.

Mr. Cushing had recently completed two books, not yet published. One is a historical work on the Ozark region and the other a juvenile, entitled "Lafayette: Young Revolutionist."

Mr. Cushing was born Oct. 21, 1884, in Mendota, Ill. He graduated in 1907 from the University of Michigan, where he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, and joined the Kansas City Star as a cub reporter.

Two years later he became an editor on the staff of the Literary Digest, and afterward was picture editor of Collier's.

As a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps during World War I, he helped organize Stars and Stripes. He wound up his wartime service as photo editor

for the American Expeditionary Forces.

His widow and chief assistant, the former Alice Campbell, survives.

Walter Rudolf Hess
ZURICH, Aug. 15 (AP).—Prof. Walter Rudolf Hess, 92, Swiss physiologist who won the Nobel Prize in medicine, died here Sunday. It was announced today.

Prof. Hess headed the Physiological Institute of Zurich University for 34 years. He received the Nobel Prize in 1949, specifically for his research into the mid-brain functions.

Bishop J. F. Minihan
BOSTON, Aug. 15 (NYT).—The Most Rev. Jeremiah F. Minihan, 70, auxiliary bishop of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Boston, died yesterday while on vacation in Dublin. It was reported here by a spokesman for the archdiocese.

Bishop Minihan was born in Haverhill, Mass., and was a graduate of Georgetown University before studying for the priesthood.

Albert Van Sand
NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (NYT).—Albert van Sand, 92, who was editor of the Danish weekly newspaper Nordlyset (Northern Light) in New York from 1923 until he retired in 1953, died in a Waterbury, Conn., hospital. He lived in Southbury, Conn.

John P. Broderick
SUN CITY, Ariz., Aug. 15 (NYT).—John P. Broderick, 69, a retired New York financial public relations consultant and executive and, earlier, a business journalist and editor, died Monday at his home here.

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U.S. Permits Probes

Of People on Welfare

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP).

—States will be permitted to renew secret investigations of welfare applicants and recipients to eliminate fraud and overpayments, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has announced.

The investigations were abolished in the 1960s following widespread protests that secret studies might lead to invasion of privacy and harassment.

But HEW Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, in announcing the new regulations yesterday, said, "The purpose . . . is to make sure welfare funds get to those in need, and to help restore the public's faith in our welfare system."

The new regulations stipulate that "constitutional rights are to be observed and protected."

Thant Heads UN Backers

GENEVA, Aug. 15 (AP).—Former U.N. Secretary-General U Thant, 64, now senior fellow at the Adlai Stevenson Institute for International Affairs, was elected president of the World Federation of United Nations Associations holding its 24th assembly here yesterday. The federation is a group of private unofficial national bodies promoting the United Nations in its member countries.

WAVERLEY ROOT

Catfish and Regional Pride

THE catfish is versatile, except on the table. It is omnivorous, a scavenger, and is credited with acute hearing. It may be very large (the European catfish, *Silurus glanis*, known to the Germans as *Wels*, but rarely eaten by them, can reach 400 pounds) or very small (*Trichomycterus stegophilus* and *Trichomycterus vandellii*, of tropical America, live as parasites in the gills of other fish and are said to enter the urethra of bathers, when they spread their spines and cause infection or death).

The Andean *pnadillas* have suckers with which they climb perpendicular walls to escape from drying waterholes. The American bullhead can survive out of water many hours, and some African catfish live buried in the mud to wait out rainless periods while others, having internal air sacs, travel from one pond to another in search of water. The African *Malapterurus electricus* delivers electric shocks. Most fish are dark-colored above, light-colored below, but Nile catfish reverse this; it makes no protective difference, since they swim belly up. In *Apogon baehr*, the female carries her eggs on the abdomen, where little cups develop around each of them; others place their eggs in grass nests in holes scooped out on the banks, guarded by both parents; and in other species the male carries the eggs in his mouth. The American lake catfish, *Ameiurus lucasii*, digs a hole on the bottom for its nest; the male alone guards the eggs and, when they hatch, the young fish.

Ameiurus, of which there are

about 25 species, is strictly a North American catfish, found nowhere else, and of 23 different families and 2,000 species of this group, it is practically the only one that is eaten. A minor exception occurs in certain parts of Asia, for instance Thailand, where the small edible catfish called *pla duk* is probably *Clarias batrachus*; but *Asiatis* express no great enthusiasm for it. About 1885, fingerlings of *Ameiurus nebulosus* were imported from the United States by the French, who lived to regret it. They were intended to be bred for the table on fish farms, but in 1871 they escaped from captivity in Paris and all but wiped out several valued native fish. To make it worse, the French never developed a taste for catfish.

Great Lakes

Even in the United States, the catfish is appreciated only in the South, and to a lesser degree in the Midwest, its capital being Little Rock, Ark., headquarters of the Association of Catfish Farmers of America. It may be suspected that the catfish cult which leads Southerners to speak sentimentally of this fish and class it with soul food comes under the head of local pride. True, catfish flesh is fine-grained, there are not many bones, and it has a sweetish taste, but it lacks character, and tends itself only to frying or deep-frying, usually coated with cornmeal, or to stewing. Sometimes a certain muddiness is discernible in the flavor, especially in the case of the common bullhead, which likes muddy bottoms—and catfish are bottom feeders.

In the Great Lakes, *Ameiurus*

lacustris may reach 150 pounds or did when their waters were cleaner, and its taste is less likely to be muddy, for it feeds in the channel catfish, which is clean, preferably moving water or, in lakes and ponds, travel bottoms.

Fishermen are often wary about the barbs surrounding the catfish's mouth, which, they look like cat whiskers, a count for the animal's name. They are thought to be poisonous but they are not; it is the spine on the fins which is dangerous. Pollution has lately given a fill to the artificial raising of catfish for the table, a relative new industry, which began flooded rice fields. Channel catfish are preferred for this purpose. The fish are given high protein feed, and in regions where catfish farms have been established, fish can usually be bought still alive, or eaten the spot in one of the many restaurants devoted exclusively to this dish which are sprouting up around any catfish raising center.

© 1973 by Waverley Root, from a book to be published by Simon and Schuster, entitled "Food: An Informal Dictionary."

Dali Jewels

FIGUERAS, Spain. An (Reuters). Spanish artist Salvador Dali opened a new museum in Figueras housing a 43-million collection of his jewelry. The 36 pieces of jewelry will remain on view for one month before going on tour to Britain and Japan.

FILMS IN PARIS

An Inane 'Sentimentally Yours'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
PARIS, Aug. 15 (UPI).—The signature of a celebrated director is no guarantee that a film will be good. This week we have the sad example of Sir Carol Reed, director of such distinguished photoplays as "Odd Man Out," "The Third Man" and, more recently, "Oliver." He has now unloaded upon us a cargo of inane and anemic nonsense labeled "Sentimentally Yours" (at the Bonaparte and the Biarritz in English). Its very title constitutes a grim warning. Furthermore, it is incorrect. "Platonically Yours" would have been more appropriate.

Rather than a clever (and welcome) comedy, this is a project that has gone awry in virtually every respect. A sort of colossal mistake. The scenario is an elongated adaptation of Peter Shaffer's sketch "Public Eye," which required half an hour in the theater. To stretch the slender tale to 95 minutes is akin to entering a midjet in a long distance race. Shortly after the start, the film becomes discernibly winded.

The slight plot concerns a stuffy Londoner who is disturbed by his young wife's long and frequent absences from home. He engages a private sleuth to trail her. She is a childish, moony numskull as incapable of adultery as she would be of a hatchet murder. She just likes to drift about, window-shopping, gazing at the chimpanzees in Regent's Park Zoo, taking in horror movies and getting lost in the hedge maze at Hampton Court. Nevertheless, she is astonished to find the same goofy fellow everywhere and comes to realize his presence as she might that of a friendly dog.

At the end, there is a showdown in which the amiable detective gives the worried husband some old advice: "Make love to your wife all the time or some boulder will." Shaffer's one-act play has been additionally distorted by grotesque casting. The English wife has been transformed into an American for the sake of Miss Farrow who, mistaking a vacant look for wistful charm, sleepwalks through the role. Topol, the Israeli comedian, who scored a triumph in "Fiddler on the Roof," portrays the genial detective, which has necessitated changing him into an Anglo-Greek. His non-U clothes and Cockney pantomime suggest that he has stepped from the pages of a humorous novel by Arnold Bennett or H.G. Wells. He might be Kipps until he opens his mouth.

Yves Boisset's "RAS" (at the Normandie, the Studio Saint-Séverin and the Bretagne) chronicles the experiences of two French draftsmen from their induction into the army in 1956 to the death of one and the

desertion of the other in the Algerian desert.

Their mutual defiance of military discipline unites them in friendship and lands them in a punishment camp in North Africa where they are trained for battle by commandos and then sent into combat. The injustices, brutalities and sudden deaths that occur behind barracks walls are all listed in official reports as "RAS" (rien à signaler—nothing to report).

Boisset has a penchant for hot-potato issues. He made the Ben Barka affair the basis for his "L'Attentat" and the third-degree methods of police investigations the subject of his "Un Comédien." Burning issues lend vigor to screenplays, but their satisfactory realization calls for many cinematic artistry than Boisset has yet displayed. The routine war-time scenes have been the model for his new film.

The performances of Jacques Spiesser as the corporal who loses his stripes, Jacques Weber as the Communist draftee and Claude Brosset as a Noah Berry sergeant



Mia Farrow
... "Sentimentally Yours."

are competent, but they have not been sharpened by directorial guidance to very persuasive effect. The events depicted, though viewed with seething indignation and perhaps based on actual occurrences, never achieve dramatic power. The faulty editing gives the film a lulling quality. Tempo and unity lack as it marches to the climax which, due to the general jumble, is just another scene.

The Reality in X-Rated Cartoons

By Paul Gardner

NEW YORK (UPI).—With last year's surprise success, "Fritz the Cat," and his current box-office hit, "Heavy Traffic," Ralph Bakshi, the aggressive young creator of both X-rated animated features, has shaken up the loony-tune cartoon world with dissenting melodies that are not for children.

"Walt Disney is great," he said last week, after "Heavy Traffic" opened to reviews that either were downright hostile or praised him as a film maker of developing brilliance. "But Disney was so successful that he established rules for fantasy that stifled the medium. I want to perfect animation, to bring it sophistication."

Disneyland isn't anywhere near the dark country of Ralph Bakshi. If Snow White suddenly opened a brothel, he might find herself in a Bakshi feature, but

that seems unlikely. "I'm making cartoons that capture the reality around me," he explained. "Heavy Traffic" is about vulgar people trapped in a vulgar environment. It shows their pain and frustration. And all their garbage too."

Mr. Bakshi, a tall, chunky built film maker, 34, admitted that he has occasionally been asked what sort of person would make cartoons that smacked dreams instead of weaving them. "Some people think I'm sick," he said with a shrug. "They want to see singing woodpeckers and fat cats chasing helpless mice."

He is also puzzled by critics who chided him with the question: "Whatever happened to funny cartoons?" "Funny cartoons can be seen every Saturday morning," he said. "If someone doesn't laugh during 'Heavy Traffic' I say, 'Man, don't worry about it. It's O.K. to feel sad. It's O.K. to have an emotional reaction.'"

Structure, Movement, Dynamics, Helms, Zurich, to Aug. 36.

Three Swiss artist-photographers explore phenomena with scientific method and arrive at images of astonishing beauty. Ernst Heintger "draws" colored patterns of light that take on the dimension of cosmic events, traced on glossy black fields. But Heintger's begins and ends with human proportions, drawing his patterns with his camera. In cafés, in the street, incorporating the pulsations of men and machines and music in a rhythmic whole.

Hans Jenny, who died at 68 in Basel last year. Invented what he called "cymatic" photography, a technique of placing various materials (graphite, liquids) on a square steel plate, employing sound waves to displace them and photographing the results. His amazing photos seem to record natural secrets. And they also seem to relate to such persistent religious symbols as the mandala. In his work, retired psychiatrist Oscar Furel, now 82, offers hand-drawn close-ups of plants. But the attempt to correlate abstract painting and natural phenomena is artistically confusing—a disservice mentally imposes a forced imagery on the viewer. In contrast to that of Heintger and Jenny, Furel's viewpoint, even though abstract in imagery, is specific in content and therefore limited. Furel remains in the realm of pedagogy by a narrow, over-definition of terms.

—JOY DAVENPORT

Spanish Newspaper Bares Scandal

MADRID, Aug. 15 (UPI).—Spain's largest daily newspaper ABC, denounced today what it called "the scandal of Ibiza," urging the police to do something about it and noting Premier Luis Carrero Blanco's indignation over it.

ABC called on authorities at all levels to chase those from the beaches who "enjoy the sun and sea in the most primitive form known to humanity—completely naked."

The newspaper reminded policemen that they may confiscate the passports of foreign tourists found swimming in the nude and may fine Spaniards 5,000 pesetas (about \$80) for the same offense. The paper provided photographic proof, along with a story by a reporter who said that she had seen many nudists in about six secluded coves and on small islands off the coast.

Paris Opening

PARIS, Aug. 15 (UPI).—"La Comunion de l'Orfèvre," a theatrical production by Le Féminisme, opens tomorrow at the Théâtre Montparnasse, 76 Rue Montparnasse, Paris 5, with performances nightly at 10 p.m. except Monday and Tuesday. The production includes works by Francis Picabia, Tristan Corbière, François Coppée and Alfred Jarry, among others.

Art in Switzerland

Bern

Paul Klee: Early Drawings, Kunstmuseum, Bern, to Oct. 14. The first part of a retrospective, this exhibition deals with Klee's childhood drawings through his work done at the age of 40. In his early work, the minuscule is pivotal. In a drawing he made at age 5, titled "Man, Chair, Squirrel," the question mark resembles a many-armed monster or gnarled tree. The free image, amplified throughout the early years, creeps out of margins, reflects in water and cloud forms, becomes per-

sonalized in grotesque heads and violent human situations bordering on the pathological until 1914, when the true Klee demon persona appears (it has the same shape as in the 1894 drawing). From that point on, Klee never wavers from the subconscious world that became his landscape. He combined a Swiss engraver's technique with all his fanatical precision and a love for erratic gesture. Using his pencil "to take a line for a walk," he deftly conjures up intangible idea after idea, gifted as he was with one of the subtlest wits in art history.

Zurich

The Twentieth, A Contrast, Kunstgewerbemuseum, Zurich, to Sept. 15.

An intelligent selection of photographs and first-rate art objects, this exhibition attempts to make the years 1918 to 1933 into a lesson. Essentially European in viewpoint, the material highlights artistic achievements—architecture, paintings and furnishings—during the period. Alongside, devastating in small, brown photographs, is the succession of political events that begin with peace and end with book burning and Nazi Germany. If a lesson is to be drawn from this kind of documentary, it is that contemporary symbols were manipulated superficially and not

Artist Colony Is Opened In Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, Aug. 15 (AP).—An artists' colony aimed at putting Jerusalem on the world cultural map was opened Monday in a 118-year-old quarter, built originally to house poor Jews.

It is hoped that the \$15-million project, financed by philanthropists and the city of Jerusalem, will attract major writers, musicians and painters to live, free of charge, in nine furnished apartments.

Among those who have agreed to stay at Mikhkenot Shushanin, as the colony is named, are author Saul Bellow, playwright Eugene Ionesco, director Elia Kazan and musicians Pablo Casals and Isaac Stern.

Modern Museum In N.Y. Raises Entry Fee to \$2

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (UPI).—The Museum of Modern Art will begin charging \$2 for admission—the highest museum admission fee in the country—this week. Since 1970, admission has been \$1.75, but even with rising attendance, the museum says its available funds will not allow it to meet the escalating costs of maintenance and operation.

"No one here likes the \$2 charge," a museum spokesman said. The fee rise evoked protests from members of the museum's professional and administrative staff association who said they had not been consulted, as was their contractual right about a major policy decision.

The association has 110 members, including assistant curators, librarians, researchers and secretaries.

One provision of the fee-raising plan, drawn up by the board of trustees at a meeting on June 13, evoked museum-wide protest. This was an increase in admissions for the elderly, from 75 cents to \$1. The rise was later rescinded, preserving the status quo for approximately 11,000 elderly visitors who go to the museum each year.

In English TRIOMPHE BILBOUET

VINCENT PRICE HAS RESERVED A SEAT FOR YOU IN THE "THEATRE OF BLOOD"

VINCENT PRICE & DIANA RIGG
United Artists

While recognizing that the literary references and the humorous aspect of the film in question allow the violence of certain scenes, the official committee warns that the said film may disturb sensitive members of the public. Forbidden to under 15 years old.

It's the tropic sun sinking over Montego Bay...

It's Tia Maria, the coffee liqueur.



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International Music Salon - High Fidelity: Sept. 6-10	SICOF 73 - 5th International Exhibition of Cine-Photo-Optics & Audiovisual Equipment: Oct. 27-Nov. 4
AUTUMN MACEF 73 - International Exhibition of Household Goods, China-ware & Glass, Silverware, Gift Articles, Hardware & Tools: Sept. 7-11	34th MITAM - International Market for Clothing Textiles: Nov. 8-11
AUTUMN CHI-BI-CAR - Salon of Bijouterie, Fancy Goods, Stationery & Sales Promotion Articles: Sept. 7-11	6th SIMEI - International Wine & Bottling Machinery Exhibition: Nov. 11-18
10th International Exhibition of Electrical Household Appliances: Sept. 8-11	43rd International Motor Cycle & Bicycle Show: Nov. 17-25
5th MICAM - 37th International Exhibition of Footwear, Leather & Accessories: Sept. 14-17	2nd Bio-engineering Congress and Exhibition: Nov. 20-25
SMAU 73 - International Exhibition of Office Furniture, Machines & Appliances: Sept. 22-27	PULISAN 73 - Exhibition-Conference: Materials, Equipment & Techniques for Cleanliness, Servicing & Hygiene in Industry: Nov. 22-26
4th International Furniture Salon 13th Italian Furniture Salon: Sept. 22-27	PAVRIV 73 - Exhibition-Conference: Domestic and Industrial Flooring, Linings & Wall Coverings: Nov. 22-26
MIAS 73 - International Market for Summer Sporting & Camping Equipment: Sept. 29-Oct. 1	21st COMIS/EUROTRICOT - European Hosiery & Knitwear Salon: Jan. 8-11
GRAFITALIA 73 - Exhibition of Machinery & Materials for the Printing, Packaging and Paper-processing Industries: Oct. 6-14	24th MIPEL - Italian Leather Goods Market (International Salon): Jan. 11-15
IPACK-IMA - International Exhibition of Packing & Wrapping, Internal Factory Conveyor Transport & Food Industry Machinery: Oct. 8-14	LAVASTIR - 1st International Exhibition of Machines, Installations & Equipment for Laundering, Dry Cleaning, Ironing and Dyeing: Jan. 22-27
MAG 73 - 13th International Exhibition of Equipment & Appliances for the Chemical Industries: Oct. 10-16	12th International Toy Show: Jan. 24-31
3rd MIFAN - International Exhibition of Machinery, Plant & Accessories for Making Bread & Confectionery: Oct. 12-21	CHI-BI-CAR 74 - International Exhibition of Bijouterie, Fancy Goods, Gifts & Stationery: Jan.-Feb. (date to be announced)
EXPO CT 73 - 8th International Exhibition of Trade & Tourist Facilities & Equipment: Oct. 14-21	SPRING MACEF 74 - International Exhibition of Household Goods, Glass and China-ware, Silverware, Gift Articles: Feb. 9-15
E.B.E. - 3rd European Drinks Exhibition: Oct. 14-21	2nd EXPOMOTOR - Exhibition of Spares & Accessories, Tooling & Mechanical Equipment for Servicing Cars, Motor Cycles, Agricultural Machinery, Motor Boats & Go-karts: Feb. 28-March 4
3rd SIPRAL - Exhibition of Food Products: Oct. 14-21	15th International Exhibition of Heating - Air-conditioning - Refrigeration & Sanitary Installations - Ceramic-glazed Tiles Salon: March 1-7
28th MIFED - International Film, TV, Video & Documentary Market: Oct. 19-31	MIAS 74 - International Sports Goods Market: March 9-12
INTERSAN - International Orthopaedics Exhibition - Medical Techniques - Surgical Instruments & Equipment - Physioelectromedical Appliances - Cosmetics - Hygiene Articles for Infants: Oct. 27-30	EUROCUCINA - Biennial International Exhibition of Kitchen Furniture, Fittings & Accessories: March 9-12
	10th COMIS/PEL - International Food Dealers' Salon: March 21-25

For further information write to: Segreteria Generale Fiera di Milano - Largo Domodossola 1 - 20145 Milano (Italy) - Telex: 33860 Fieramit

The Milan Fair Organization declines responsibility for any changes in the dates announced as above by the respective Committees of these Exhibitions and Trade Shows.

U.S. Lays Dollar Flow To Banks, Not Firms

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—The Treasury Department has concluded that the activities of banks, and not those of multinational corporations, contributed to the bulk of outflows during this year's first quarter when the dollar was under attack on foreign exchange markets.

In a letter to Sen. Harry Byrd, D., Va., chairman of the Senate subcommittee on international finance and resources, Treasury deputy secretary Jack Bennett said that "net corporate outflows were large but not greatly up from the comparable period a year earlier."

He added that "in all probability, some direct investment and other corporate outflows in the first quarter were caused or accelerated by the widespread expectation of exchange-rate changes at times during this quarter."

However, he said the data indicated that U.S. corporate reaction to the expected rate changes was not the major component of the flows which led to the worsening of the U.S. balance of payments in that period.

The Treasury statistics showed that total corporate transactions in the first three months of this year accounted for an outflow of \$2.55 billion of which \$2.54 billion were the result of direct investment abroad by U.S. companies.

By contrast, in the first quarter of 1972 the net outflow resulting from U.S. companies' spending abroad was \$1.89 billion.

Total net outflow as a result of banking activities amounted to \$4.38 billion compared with \$1.77 billion in the first quarter of 1972.

Of the total, \$2.33 billion was

Dollar Gains, Gold Recoups Early Decline

Dealers See Selloff In Metal Near Climax

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP).—The dollar today continued the rise that has already taken it to a two-month peak, but some hesitancy was noticeable in late trading as dealers awaited President Nixon's speech on the Watergate scandal.

The price of gold dropped \$1 an ounce in early trading, but recouped much of the loss later. Markets in Brussels and Paris were closed today for the Assumption Day holiday, but the dollar jumped more than 1 1/2 pence in Frankfurt and fell back slightly in Zurich. The pound lost one U.S. cent in value.

Some London dealers said the state of the dollar tomorrow could depend in large part on Mr. Nixon's explanation of the Watergate affair that did much to send the American currency plunging on world exchanges in recent weeks.

Bonn to Urge Freer Trade At Conference

BOON, Aug. 15 (AP).—West Germany will call for expansion and liberalization of world trade as well as trading preferences for poor countries at the international trade negotiations opening in Tokyo next month, Economics Minister Hans Friderichs said today.

He made the statement after a cabinet meeting adopted general guidelines for Germany's negotiating position in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade conference starting Sept. 12.

Is Pleased

Mr. Friderichs said he was pleased that a preliminary draft on proposed world trade reform measures worked out by GATT officials agrees in essential points with the line taken by Communist Market countries and specifically by Germany.

However, the U.S. position has not been fully clarified because the trade bill submitted to Congress by President Nixon has not yet been passed, he pointed out.

Differences Cited

He noted that differences continue to exist between France and the other eight EEC countries, but he expressed hope that a joint EEC stand would emerge from a Tokyo session of the community's ministerial council on the eve of the GATT talks.

Mr. Friderichs said trade relations with developing countries were among the points on which there are differences. Bonn wants special trade benefits granted to poorer countries, especially by breaking down non-tariff trade barriers.

The removal of volume limitations on trade could provide a starting point for wider liberalization of world trade, he said.

Urges Parallel Talks

Mr. Friderichs said he would like to see parallel world negotiations on the twin problems of world trade and monetary reform, instead of holding up trade questions until after international monetary reform has been achieved, he said.

He said the International Monetary Fund conference starting in Nairobi, Kenya, on Sept. 24 could provide the basis for simultaneous handling of monetary questions.

At the GATT talks, he said, he expects provisions will be made for a negotiation committee to be formed some time in November which would not, however, complete its work before 1975.

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In late May, just before a Senate committee began to investigate Watergate, the price of gold stood at \$106 an ounce in London and Zurich. It soared to a peak of \$178.90 on June 8.

On May 25 the dollar closed at 27 3/8 marks in Frankfurt and at 3.1215 Swiss francs in Zurich. Today it closed at 24 3/8 marks in Frankfurt and at 3.0113 Swiss francs, down 10 centimes.

The closing levels today were slightly off the highs for the day. The dollar opened down at 24.350 marks in Frankfurt and at 3.0063 Swiss francs in Zurich. In the early afternoon it jumped to 24.615 marks and 3.0285 francs before edging back.

In its recovery, the dollar has reached the mid-June level and a measure of stability appears to have returned to foreign exchanges. But dealers are unwilling to predict the future.

Part of the late recovery that carried the price of gold back from the day's low of \$98.50 an ounce in Zurich to the closing at \$99.50 was laid by dealers to uncertainty in advance of Mr. Nixon's radio and television broadcast.

In London, gold opened at \$99.50 an ounce and reached \$99.40 at the afternoon fixing. Yesterday afternoon, the metal stood at \$95.00 in Zurich and \$95.50 in London.

Meanwhile bullion dealers in London said trading volume has been increasing as the price of the metal declined, pointing to a selling climax.

A dealer at Sharps, Pixley & Co. said several market analysts are predicting that the bottom range of the present selloff will be near \$95 an ounce.

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here, Aug. 15, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.
Spot 9 per cent	2.625	2.625	—
3 months	30.8	30.8	—
6 months	31.4	31.4	—
12 months	32.4	32.4	—
Deutsche mark	2.455	2.457	+19.66
Swiss franc	2.635	2.635	+19.61
Escudo	23.325	23.32	—
Fr. 16 (A)	4.29	4.29	+19.14
Fr. 16 (B)	4.29	4.29	—
Guillemet	2.61	2.6145	+20.78
Israeli pound	1.79	1.79	—
Lira (A)	19.5	19.5	—
Lira (B)	19.5	19.5	—
Peseta	16.25	16.25	+0.53
Schilling	13.25	13.25	+26.98
Sw. krona	4.293	4.1875	+14.45
Swiss franc	3.015	3.015	+57.07
Taka	20.35	20.35	—

* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as published by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

A: Free; B: Commercial.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Mitsui to Buy Into U.S. Firm

Mitsui Co. of Japan has agreed in principle to acquire a half interest in American Metal Climax's aluminum business for about \$125 million in cash, which is in excess of book value. Ammax said it will assume the existing long-term debt of the aluminum business. Completion of the transaction is expected later this year or early in 1974. The aluminum group accounted in 1972 for about \$311 million, or 38 percent of Ammax sales, and \$16 million, or 13 percent, of pretax earnings. The aluminum facilities to be jointly owned will be operated as an independent entity by the present management of the Ammax aluminum group. The business is concentrated mainly in the United States, with some fabrication and marketing facilities in Europe and Mexico. Ammax says the combination with Mitsui will enable the two to initiate more rapidly required additional primary and fabricated aluminum capacity. Mitsui's aims in agreeing to the venture are reportedly to help secure a stable supply of key materials for Japan. At least some of the output of the joint venture would presumably be for export. The Japanese aluminum industry is currently searching for overseas production locations in view of the high cost of electricity and a shortage of appropriate sites for new smelters.

Bache Cuts Executives' Salaries

Bache & Co., a major New York Stock Exchange member firm, has quietly put into effect a 12 percent salary cut affecting 300 executives in an attempt to combat its share of the security

industry's financial squeeze. The cuts affect operations, administrative and management personnel whose annual salaries are \$20,000 or over and are designed to pare annual expenses by \$650,000 to \$700,000. Bache, which is publicly held, reported a \$492,000 loss for its first fiscal quarter, ended April 30. According to industry reports, Bache will report another loss, perhaps even larger than the first-quarter deficit, for its second quarter. Sources close to Bache say securities commission revenue, the bellwether of the firm's income, declined 15 percent during the second quarter from the first quarter's already depressed level. Executive salary cuts have been increasingly adopted on Wall Street in recent months as firms attempt to blot out the red ink caused by slumping volume and stock prices.

Rheinmetall Sales Rise

Rheinmetall group turnover rose more than 10 percent in the first six months of 1973 compared with the 1972 period. Executive chairman Toni Schumacher reports that domestic sales rose faster than exports, but incoming orders at June 30 were almost 50 percent higher than a year ago with higher growth in the export sector. But personnel costs at the West German iron and steel firm will rise an estimated 150 million deutsche marks this year while the government's stability program will also hit the firm. He notes that the 11 percent investment tax will not only impair Rheinmetall's streamlining efforts but will also affect the company as a supplier to the investment goods industry. In addition, monetary changes are reducing the firm's competitiveness in export markets.

Economic Analysis

Paradoxes Abound in the U.S. Economy

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (NYT).—These are scary times for the U.S. economy. The stock market, alarmed over soaring interest rates and commodity prices, has been sinking. But there are also highly paradoxical times and there are some signs of getting through the present period of inflation and skyrocketing money rates without a disaster.

Consider these key paradoxes:

- Inflation is chopping the value of the dollar at home. Consumer prices are rising at an 8 percent annual rate and wholesale farm prices are climbing at a 65 percent annual rate. But the dollar is strengthening abroad, and the price of gold is falling.

- The U.S. economy is suffering from all sorts of paradoxes ranging from beef to chlorine to cotton rugs. Industrial capacity is tight. And the unemployment rate has come down to 4.7 percent. But wage settlements have been relatively moderate.

- Interest rates are shooting up. The prime interest rate of commercial banks has climbed to 9 1/4 percent and the Federal Reserve discount rate has just been raised to a record 7 1/2 percent. But borrowing at the banks goes on climbing, and there is still no credit crunch.

Any temporary phenomena—the calm before the crash? Or do they provide evidence of strength that could keep the economy from a serious recession?

The basic explanation for the weakening of the dollar at home and its strengthening abroad is that it has been overvalued, and the U.S. trade and payments position is strengthening. High interest rates on dollar securities are causing holders of gold to switch into dollars.

Moderate wage gains in a tightening labor market are in part explained by the fact that the labor market in many areas still has slack. But with living costs rising and taxes going up, workers are suffering a decline in their real standard of living. The coming climb in food and other

retail prices in Phase-4 or the phaseout that may follow it could wreck the relative moderateness of the wage pattern.

The administration is hoping to relieve the pressure on wage demands by tighter monetary policies that would slow the economy, check employers' pricing policies, and stiffen their resistance to granting bigger wage increases.

But this effort could, by another paradox, intensify cost-push inflation. Slower economic growth might result in a reduced rate of productivity gain. During the second quarter, output per worker declined by 0.2 percent.

If productivity continues to slow it will put extra pressure on industrial prices—and on profits. Some analysts think profits have already passed their peak and that their decline will cause the economy to slow.

There are buffers against a sharp economic drop. One is the shortage of industrial capacity to meet present and anticipated de-

mand. Industry is likely to continue spending heavily on new plants and equipment in the year ahead. A second source of strength results from the devaluation of the dollar and the relative cheapness of U.S. goods. Strong foreign demand should help to sustain U.S. production next year.

The Fed is trying a difficult and novel experiment that helps explain the paradox of rising interest rates and ready availability of funds at the banks. The aim, as Prof. Hyman P. Minsky, of Washington University in St. Louis, puts it, is to slow the economy "not by causing tremors or crunches," but by causing borrowers to "reconsider their plans."

There are still dangers of a crunch. But there is a reasonable chance that the economy can get through the present period of inflation and severe strain without a serious financial trauma—provided that the Fed can slow loan demand without choking off the supply of money to credit-worthy borrowers.

Market Edges Higher On Technical Rebound

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (NYT).—The stock market managed to post its first advance today in seven sessions in continued slow trading on the New York Stock Exchange. However, the upswing was modest with gainers outnumbering losers by the narrow margin of 731 to 619.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which was off 2.26 points at 2 p.m., recovered and finished the session with a gain of 3.46 at 874.17. The stock exchange's composite index, which was up most of the session, closed ahead 0.18 at 54.89.

Analysts noted that the market's small advance was largely technical following the recent declines and involved some bargain-hunting.

They said that buying was also encouraged by the growing strength in the dollar abroad and the sharp drop in gold prices.

The low volume today apparently reflected the fact that many investors remained on the sidelines awaiting President Nixon's Watergate address this evening. Investors also remain concerned over rising interest rates, the inflationary spiral and the effectiveness of the recent Phase-4 guidelines against inflation.

Turnover on the exchange rose slightly to 12.94 million shares from 11.74 million yesterday.

Norton Simon fell 3 7/8 to 21 5/8 after having been ahead a point early in the session. It reported higher fourth-quarter earnings, but painted a gloomy outlook for the fiscal first quarter because of the impact of spiraling soybean oil prices.

Digital Equipment advanced 2 to 99 1/2 after reporting that its fiscal 1973 profit rose to \$2.16 a share from \$1.49 a year earlier. Gold mining shares were higher. Dealers attributed the gain to some speculative buying as selling let up. ASA Ltd. rose 1 7/8 to 41 7/8. Campbell Redlake gained 1 3/8 to 49 7/8. Domestic Mines put on 1 to 63 and Homestake Mining climbed 1 to 41 1/4. Prices declined slightly in quiet trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index was unchanged at 23.97.

Syntex climbed 7/8 to 100 1/8. Bowmar Instrument gained 1 3/8 to 39 3/8, and Superscope spurred 1 1/2 to 34 1/2.

The NASDAQ index of industrial stocks traded to the over-the-counter market dropped 0.17 to 97.72.

Bonds closed strong with prices at their highest levels of the day in stepped-up activity. Governments closed with gains extending from about 1/8 in the short area to 1/2 and more among longer-dated issues. Corporates also moved higher an average 1/2 point.

Cereal Prices Fall in Chicago

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—Wheat prices soared to record levels at the Chicago Board of Trade today but later fell.

The price of September wheat futures dropped 20 cents—the maximum permissible under the rules of commodity trading—after earlier setting a peak of \$5.14.

The price of corn also fell after reaching record levels in early trading.

Traders said they felt the market was overdue for a correction, especially in wheat, which has hit the limit increase on 12 consecutive trading days. Soybean futures also fell the daily limit.

Company Reports

Gambale-Skogmo

	1972	1973
Revenue (millions)	\$34.0	\$39.3
Profits (millions)	\$4.0	\$4.39
Per Share	1.18	0.78
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	\$51.5	\$52.9
Profits (millions)	\$2.0	\$2.0
Per Share	1.71	1.13

Lucky Stores

	1972	1973
Revenue (millions)	\$60.15	\$67.10
Profits (millions)	\$4.1	\$3.9
Per Share	\$0.23	\$0.19
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	\$1,091.07	\$945.37
Profits (millions)	\$16.2	\$13.7
Per Share	\$0.45	\$0.41
Adjusted for 3 percent stock dividend		

Norton Simon

	1972	1973
Revenue (millions)	\$398.8	\$348.7
Profits (millions)	\$20.5	\$17.6
Per Share	0.49	0.42
Year		
Revenue (millions)	\$1,471.9	\$1,261.2
Profits (millions)	\$72.2	\$71.8
Per Share	1.86	1.53

* Figures restated.

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Economic Viewpoint

U.S. Urged to Ration Farm Exports

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (WP).—The spectacular boom in worldwide commodity prices, says Harvard economist Otto Eckstein, "is an economic disaster of historic proportions." Wheat this week touched an unbelievable \$5 a bushel, and one hears talk of \$8. Altogether, wholesale prices for food and non-food commodities have soared more than 60 percent since the beginning of 1973.

The Nixon administration has responded by throwing up its hands, and suggesting it is powerless to control this explosion in prices, which has been stimulated by surging demand in the United States, Europe and Japan and disappointing crops in many parts of the world.

But what is clearly needed in the present situation is a measure of innovative thinking, primarily on how to deal with the enormous new demand from foreign countries that have to depend even more than is normal on the North American harvest.

The simple answer, which is getting some attention below the level of top-policy makers, is to consider rationing of the American agricultural product to foreign buyers, rather than reliance on export controls.

There is more than a subtle difference in terminology. Export controls are simply based on historical relationships: Those who had been smart enough or lucky enough to enter into contracts—for real or speculative reasons—get them filled, subject to some percentage cut. Others get nothing.

A More Logical System

But a rationing system would be a logical apportioning, according to real needs. For example, much of the demand from Japan and Europe, it is suspected, is for "insurance"—if their crops this year turn out to be adequate for current consumption, heavy purchases of American farm products will simply give them a more com-

fortable inventory position. That is good for them, but bad for consumer prices in this country.

Moreover, rationing would involve a consultative process with foreign governments. Those governments, by examining the purchase demands of their own importers or brokers, would likely squeeze some speculative water out of the boom.

It is apparent to experts here that a great number of foreign contracts are destined for no particular country or purpose, but for speculative re-sale.

Finally, a sensible rationing scheme, worked out in conjunction with Europe and Japan, could make sure that at a time of scarcity the poorer nations of the world will not be left to starve. There is good reason to believe that if the United States takes the leadership on this problem, the Common Market would join in creating a world reserve supply of essential foods.

Nixon's Free-Market Policy

What are the arguments against a rationing scheme? President Nixon said in announcing Phase-4 that "permanent control of exports is not the policy of this government." It is added that to a degree, export controls are self-defeating as an anti-inflation measure and would run counter to the basic U.S. effort to build up agricultural markets abroad.

Basically, that is the correct posture for the long run. But with demand soaring to unprecedented heights, this may not be the best time to persist in free-market procedures. A sensible, orderly allocation would not even halt the current strengthening of the dollar, because agricultural exports—at high prices—would still be enormous.

But the U.S. Treasury—resistant to all controls under the direction of George Shultz—is bent on strong agricultural export sales in order to beef up the balance-of-payments surplus that now seems assured for this year.

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Markets Shout

Stock exchanges, banks and financial businesses were closed Wednesday for the Assumption Day holiday in Belgium, France and Italy.

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	54.92	54.66	54.87	+
Industrials	46.73	46.40	46.65	+
Transportation	35.00	34.45	35.00	+
Utilities	67.33	66.95	67.25	+
Finance				

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares	Buy	Sales	Net
Aug. 14	219,982	344,139	9,623	
Aug. 13	219,426	342,541	8,625	
Aug. 10	308,410	283,760	2,650	
Aug. 9	308,588	315,710	7,122	
Aug. 8	219,502	302,478	2,976	
Aug. 7	352,080	335,679	2,764	

* These totals are included in the sales figures.

Tokyo Exchange

August 14, 1973

	Price	Yen	Xen
Asahi Glass	335	Matsumi K. Wks	798
Canon Camera	287	Mitsubishi Ry. Co.	236
Del. Mfg. Corp.	265	Mitsubishi Corp.	667
Fuji Bank	341	Nat'l. C. Bank	300
Fuji Photo	335	Mitsubishi	638
Mitsubishi	326	Nippon Elec.	211
Nippon Motor	341	Shany	748
C. Bank	672	Shimada	1,170
Jap. Air Lines	2,460	Sony Corp.	4,699
Kanag. Ind. P.	338	Sumitomo Bk.	595
K. S. Corp.	335	Tokai Marine	568
Kirin Brewery	325	Tokai Chem.	348
Kumagai	210	Tokai	233
Kyokko I. Wks	404	Tokyo Marine	370
Matsumi K. Ind.	690	Toray	370
		Yokohama	715

wishing to exercise their voting rights in respect of the shares represented by the receipts held by them are reminded that, in accordance with clause 8 of the conditions, they must lodge their receipts with Samuel and Co. Limited by 3 p.m., August 24th, 1973, where lodge forms are available. (Any deposit receipt holder wishing to exercise voting rights both for and against the resolutions must deposit their receipts by 3 p.m., August 23rd, 1973). Voting rights may only be exercised in respect of depositary receipts representing ordinary shares on the register as at June 30th, 1973.

Copies of the full text of the notice convening the meeting are available if required.

HM Samuel and Co., Limited,
100 Wood Street,
London, EC2P 2AU.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

Commerzbank Reports: Operating Profit up 15% on first six months 1972

Interim Statement as of June 30, 1973

During the first six months the bank's business volume (balance sheet total plus endorsement liabilities) increased to DM 27,800 million from DM 26,700 million on December 31, 1972. This limited expansion was a direct result of the bank's policy to stay in line with the German Federal Reserve's restrictive measures.

Total lending amounting to DM 17,440 million on June 30, 1973 was equally allowed to expand only marginally to keep the bank's business activities in close accord with the objectives of the Federal Reserve.

Liquid funds were at the same time kept at a high level.

Mainly as a result of a widening of the bank's interest rate margin an improvement in income was achieved during the first half of the current year.

Operating profit went up by some 15% as compared with the first six months of 1972.

The consolidated balance sheet total of the group reached DM 37,700 million by the middle of this year.

Foreign business continued on its favorable course stimulated by dynamic international activities. The New York Branch made again excellent progress and the London Branch was granted full operating authority on August 1. Further satisfactory development was made in international underwriting.

For complete Interim Statement please write to:
Commerzbank AG
Abt. Volkswirtschaft und Information
(Econ. Intelligence and Information Dept.)
6000 Frankfurt/Main
Postfach 2534

Report from Federal Interim Statement as of June 30, 1973

ASSETS	DM in million
Cash	14,089.3
Receivables	1,134.9
Claims on banks	3,134.3
Claims on companies	14,049.0
Securities	1,492.5
Other assets	2,861.5
Total Assets	37,069.6
LIABILITIES	
Due to banks	8,989.7
Customers' deposits	26,223.2
of which:	
savings deposits	15,240.8
time deposits	6,677.9
stamp deposits	2,221.9
Reserve deposits	2,282.2
Capital and reserves	3,815.0
Special liabilities	500.4
Total Liabilities	37,069.6



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But There Are Many Pennant Races

Baseball Miracles Unlikely This Year

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (UPI)—It was the middle of August 23 years ago when the New York Yankees, trailing the Brooklyn Dodgers by 13 games, began the daunting task that brought these two teams to the season's end in a dead heat and set up the playoff that Bobby Thomson won with a home run bigger than any of Babe Ruth's 714, bigger even than Henry Aaron's 715th will be to anybody except Henry.

"The Little Miracle of Cogan's Bluff," it was called by the cartoonist Willard Mullins, for that race was even harder to believe than the one the "Miracle Braves" had made in 1914. That Boston team had to make up 14 games but had much longer to do it, starting from last place on July 4. After the holiday, the three-man pitching staff of Dick Rudolph, Lefty Tyler and Bill James got so hot that by mid-August—on the 17th to be exact—the Braves were only three games behind the Giants.

Nothing like that is likely to happen this year because, except for the Red Sox, the only teams far enough back to make a real big run are teams like the Padres and Rangers and Indians—teams that have never quite got the hang of this game. Probably the most we can hope for is a re-run of the Mets' "impossible dream" of 1969, and that's a pretty dreary notion.

Action Everywhere

Nevertheless, for the first time since the majors divided themselves like rutting amoeba, there are four genuine pennant races going on to the greater honor and glory of the box office. Back in 1969 the leagues were split into six-club divisions in the hope of doubling the flavor and doubling the fun. It didn't work out that way. Every year somebody like the Orioles or Reds or Pirates or A's would cut off and hide, and baseball would be lucky if there was still life in two of the divisions when September arrived.

This time we come to the idea of August with two, three and in some cases four teams still bona fide contenders in every division. As a result, the office of Bowie Kuhn is cooking over the promise that attendance in the majors may top 30 million for the first time in history.

If this comes to pass, the commissioner will, of course, declare the figure an all-time record at testing baseball's ever increasing popularity, demolishing the notion that professional football, basketball, horse racing and hockey are serious competitors for the fan's dollar and bearing witness to the sagacity of the game's high command.

Twins' Carew Keeps On Hitting

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Aug. 15 (UPI)—American League batting leader Rod Carew hit four singles and a double, good for three runs, in the Twins' 10-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins in a 12-1 rout of the Detroit Tigers.

Carew got a run-scoring single in the first, singles in the second and fifth, a run-producing double in the sixth, got on base on a fielder's choice in the seventh, and knocked in his final run with a single in the eighth. The five hits raised his batting average to .360.

Dave Goltz raised his fourth victory of the season against one loss while Joe Coleman saw his record drop to 18-10 and the Tigers saw their lead in the American League East fall to half a game over the Baltimore Orioles.

Orioles 12, Rangers 18
At Texas, Baltimore slugged the Rangers 12-10, on the 5-for-5 hitting of Doc Baylor that included a three-run homer. Monday night Baylor collected four hits. Last night, he slugged a homer, two doubles and two singles to hit safely eight consecutive times in the two games. Baltimore loaded the bases on two walks and a single with two out in the second and Tommy Davis, the designated hitter, cleared them with a single to left-center.

Brewers 5, White Sox 4
At Milwaukee, George Scott homered with one out in the ninth inning to give the Brewers a 5-4 victory over the Chicago White Sox. Milwaukee's seventh triumph in eight games with Chicago this season. Scott's homer, his 17th and his third game-winning hit in the last four games, was belted off reliever Cy Acosta. The White Sox had tied the game, 4-4, in the top of the ninth when Eddie Leon walked and John Jeter and Pat Kelly followed with singles. Jerry Hairston walked to load the bases with one out but Eduardo Rodriguez (retired Bill Melton and Carlos May on line drives to second baseman Pedro Garcia and got pinch-hitter Bill Sharpe on an infield grounder.

Royals 8, Indians 5
Fran Healy's three-run double, in his first at-bat in a week, Lou Piniella's solo homer and a four-run sixth inning carried Kansas City to an 8-5 home victory over Cleveland. The victory was the Royals' 12th in their last 15 games and ended a four-game Cleveland winning streak. Kansas City has beaten the Indians eight straight games without a loss this season.

With two out in the second, Ed Kirkpatrick doubled off left fielder Gary Carter, who walked to load the bases. Healy, who's been out with a viral infection in his neck, slammed a three-run double off the left-field wall.

Brave Stand—The Chicago Cubs' Pat Bourque spends Atlanta Braves' shortstop Sonny Jackson as he barrels into second base and successfully breaks up double play.

United Press International

Increase NL East Lead to 3

Cardinals Halt Losing Streak at 8 by Defeating Astros

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15 (UPI)—The St. Louis Cardinals snapped an eight-game losing streak last night with Bernie Carbo, Ted Simmons and Joe Torre knocking in two runs each in a 9-5 victory over the Houston Astros.

The Cardinals had one hit off starter Jim Richard until the sixth inning when they scored five runs on five hits and two walks to tie the game at 5-5. Carbo doubled home the winning run as the Cardinals scored four times in the seventh. Carbo's blast scored Ted Simmons, who had walked. Carbo went to third on Simmons' single and then Torre doubled to score Carbo and Simmons. Tim Lincecum singled home Torre for the final run.

The victory, combined with Pittsburgh's loss, extended the Cardinals' lead in the National League East to 3 games.

Reds 6, Pirates 4
At Pittsburgh, Cincinnati streaked to its sixth victory in the last seven games, beating the Pirates, 6-4, in the ninth on singles by Andy Kosco and Pete Rose, the latter running his consecutive-game hitting streak to 17.

Johnny Bench opened the inning with a double and took third when Willie Stargell bled the ball. Kosco singled, scoring Cesar Geronimo, running for Bench, to break the 3-3 tie. One out later, Rose singled home the fifth run. The victory went to Clay Carroll (4-6), the second of four Cincinnati pitchers. Tony Perez hit his 31st homer for the Reds in the sixth.

Dodgers 4, Expos 3
Ken McMullen pinch-hit a two-run, two-run homer in the ninth

With a turnstile count of 10,364,131 through last Sunday, the American League can hardly fall to top its 1969 figure of 12,134,745, the league's highest up to now. No doubt some will attribute the increase to a revival of interest due to the designated hitter rule, although the only thing that rule has actually revived is Orlando Cepeda.

In fact, the truth should be made clear now that 30 million would not constitute a valid record and would not indicate any growth in baseball's popularity. In 1944, thanks largely to the promotional talent of Bill Veeck, whose Cleveland Indians drew an unprecedented 2,620,577, the 16 teams then in the majors played 1,229 games before 20,920,642 customers. This was an average of 17,023 a game. If the 1944 games scheduled this year drew 30 million spectators, the average per game will be 15,432.

Matter of Perspective

In other words, no matter what the commissioner tells us in October, the truth is that baseball crowds today are smaller than they were 25 years ago and when this decline is measured against the population growth it becomes a disquieting plunge.

Ask Presidents Chub Feeney and Joe Cronin why their leagues are enjoying lively competition and they'll explain that the teams are superbly balanced, with four or five clubs approaching the same high level of excellence in each division. The fact is that this year inconsistency is a jewel, every winner in every division has exhibited a remarkable talent for losing.

Chicago has been especially blessed in this regard. Both of that city's teams took command during the first half of the season, both went off the high board with a horrid "splash" and as this is written both are limping along in fourth place.

After almost six weeks on the front end, the Yankees went into a swoon in late July, and not even Sparky Lyle has been able to restore color to their cheeks. Last weekend Sparky pitched to seven Oakland batters in two games without getting anybody out. When New York slipped out of first place Baltimore was supposed to take over but then Detroit got into the act.

The Cardinals have had the drunken staggers all year. They went to their knees leaving the gate, cleared through the pack to establish a commanding lead, then went sprawling. After taking the lead in the National League West, Los Angeles has been under constant pressure from Cincinnati and San Francisco. The Royals and A's appear to have shaken off their lodge brothers but can't shake off each other.

And in Pittsburgh, it's those curls in Doc Ellis's hairdo. The National Game?

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Detroit 97 1 1/2
Baltimore 84 2 1/2
New York 82 3 1/2
Boston 79 4 1/2
Milwaukee 76 5 1/2
Cleveland 47 7 1/2

Western Division

Kansas City 88 1 1/2
Oakland 86 2 1/2
Minnesota 79 3 1/2
California 78 4 1/2
Texas 43 5 1/2
Washington 42 6 1/2

Tuesday's Results

New York 7, California 2
Oakland 4, Boston 3
Milwaukee 5, Cleveland 3
Baltimore 1, Texas 10
Minnesota 12, Detroit 1

Wednesday's Games

California 3, New York 1
Oakland at Boston, night
Baltimore at Texas, night
Milwaukee at Cleveland, night
Detroit at Milwaukee, night
Chicago at Milwaukee, night

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

St. Louis 83 1 1/2
Pittsburgh 81 2 1/2
Cincinnati 77 3 1/2
Chicago 76 4 1/2
Philadelphia 58 5 1/2
New York 48 6 1/2

Western Division

Los Angeles 75 1 1/2
Cincinnati 74 2 1/2
San Francisco 73 3 1/2
Houston 69 4 1/2
Atlanta 67 5 1/2
San Diego 62 6 1/2

Tuesday's Results

Atlanta 4, Chicago 2
Cincinnati 5, Pittsburgh 4
St. Louis 4, Houston 3
San Diego 3, New York 2
Los Angeles 4, Montreal 3
Philadelphia 3, Cincinnati 2

Wednesday's Games

Atlanta 11, Chicago 1
San Francisco 11, Philadelphia 2
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh, night
Houston at Pittsburgh, night
Montreal at Los Angeles, night
New York at San Diego, night

American Yacht

Is First Home

In Long Race

PLYMOUTH, England, Aug. 15 (Reuters)—Sorcery, the big American class one yacht sailed by James Baldwin, was the first boat home in the gruelling 608-mile Fastnet race.

Sorcery, which is not a member of the three-yacht American team competing for the Admiral's Cup, had been leading for most of the way and needed just less than four days to complete the race.

Just more than an hour after Sorcery had crossed the finishing line came the first of the Admiral's Cup boats, the Brazilian entry Saga, owned by Erling Lorentzen.

The American Cup contender, Charisma, skippered by Bill Flicker and owned by Jesse Phillips, was held up half a mile from the line after chasing Sorcery for most of the way and came home third.

The overall Fastnet results will not be known until the corrected times and handicaps have been computed early tomorrow.



NOT WELCOMED—Israelis march into Lenin Stadium to the jeers of crowd at World Student Games opening.

Israelis Boomed at Moscow Games Ceremony

MOSCOW, Aug. 15 (AP)—The crowd at Lenin Stadium jeered and whistled at the Israeli team as they paraded around the huge stadium last night during the ceremonies to open the seventh World University Games.

This was the first time Israeli athletes had taken part in such a ceremony since the Olympics at Munich last summer, when Arab guerrillas broke into the athletes' village and seized the Israeli quarters. Eleven Israelis and five Arabs died that day.

There was no sign of any rancor in Moscow's big sports arena until the Israelis appeared. Initially the Soviet Union is aligned with the Arab nations.

The anti-Israeli demonstration was watched by Yasser Arafat, head of the Arab Palestinian Liberation Organization, who was a special guest of the games organizing committee, Tass reported.

The Russians staged a super-spectacle before the teams marched in. More than 600 flag bearers marched and made intricate patterns across the field.

The teams marched down the center of the arena. Whistling started as soon as Israel's name was announced.

The whistling spread around the stadium as the Israelis marched down the track at the side. The Israeli athletes marched on with their heads high.

By contrast, the United States team marched to a roar of applause, exceeded only by the welcomes given to the Russian team and the East European nations.

The North Korean team was absent. Only the South Koreans took part in the parade.

This followed reports that North Korea had withdrawn from the games in protest against South Korea's participation. Most Soviet officials declined comment, except for one games spokesman who said North Korea was not entered originally.

Soviet soldiers formed a security ring around the edge of the field. Hundreds patrolled outside the stadium.

A crowd of more than 100,000 clapped in rhythm as the teams marched. The big Canadian team followed a Russian custom and clapped back at the crowd.

Tomorrow, America's young basketball team makes its debut.

Wednesday

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